Board of Trade Journal

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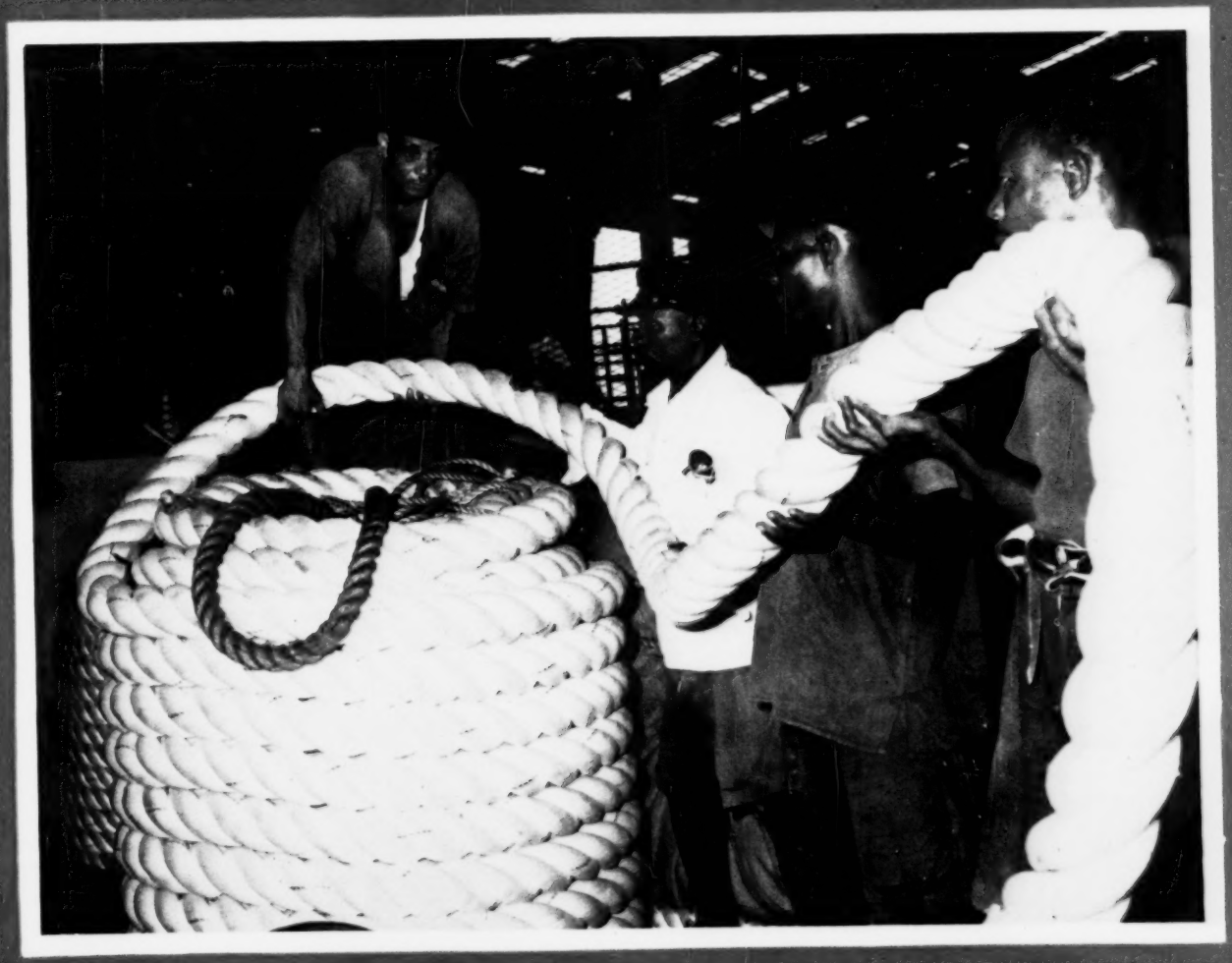

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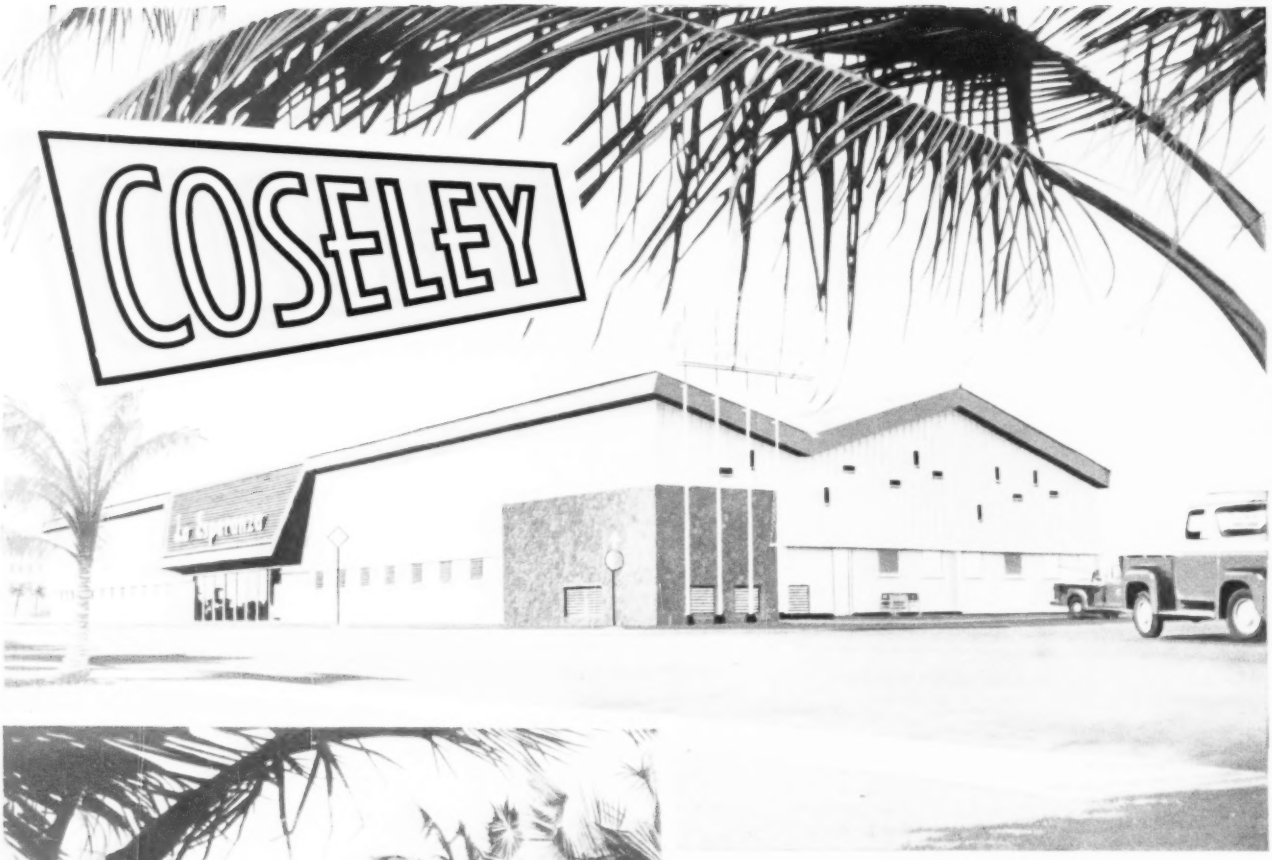

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Board of Trade Journal

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Assets and Liabilities of Hire Purchase Finance Companies

Following the statistical recommendations of the Radcliffe Committee on the Working of the Monetary System(*), Government Departments and the Bank of England, with the assistance of the financial institutions concerned, are seeking to improve the range of financial statistics. The following article examines the results of the first quarterly survey of selected assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade. The Board wishes to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Finance Houses Association, the Hire Purchase Trade Association and the Industrial Bankers Association, and of the individual finance houses who have contributed to the inquiry.

THE RADCLIFFE COMMITTEE on the Working of the Monetary System noted that, while hire purchase finance houses and retailers were submitting voluntarily to the Board of Trade monthly figures about their hire purchase business, there was no adequate summary of balance sheet data or information about the sources of funds of finance houses. A new quarterly statistical inquiry by Statistics Division of the Board of Trade is designed to fill this gap in statistics, and the results of the first survey, covering selected assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies at December 31, 1961, March 31, 1962, and June 30, 1962, reveal some interesting aspects of the pattern of their finances. The figures in this article are based on returns received from 440 finance houses, but have been 'grossed up' to relate to the assets and liabilities of all finance companies, statistics of whose hire purchase transactions are already published each month by the Board of Trade.

Hire Purchase business predominates

Table 1 gives an analysis of certain financial assets and liabilities of finance companies but does not present an aggregate balance sheet for them – tangible fixed assets such as buildings and office equipment, for instance, are omitted, while the amount of hire purchase etc. credit outstanding has not been reduced by the amount of provision for unearned finance charges.

It is clear that the granting of hire purchase credit is the predominant business of the finance companies. A comparison with the figures collected in the monthly hire purchase inquiry shows that of the total hire purchase debt of £652 million owed to finance companies in June 1962, £593 million was extended direct to hirers and the balance (9 per cent.) represented agreements blocked discounted with finance houses by retailers. A more surprising feature is the fairly large amounts of money which the finance companies make available to other borrowers; for every £6 granted by way of hire purchase credit, the companies

Table 1 – Selected assets and liabilities of finance companies

£ million (Percentages of totals of selected assets in brackets).

	December 31, 1961	March 31, 1962	June 30, 1962
Selected Assets:			
Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding (1)	674 (81)	652 (80)	652 (80)
Assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks	10 (1)	5 (1)	7 (1)
Trade investments and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	36 (4)	37 (5)	37 (5)
Other securities	5 (1)	4 (1)	8 (1)
Other advances and loans	108 (13)	113 (14)	114 (14)
Total selected assets	833 (100)	811 (100)	818 (100)
Selected liabilities:			
Deposits	337 (41)	351 (43)	377 (46)
Bills discounted with banks and discount houses	80 (10)	72 (9)	61 (8)
Other borrowing, net (2)	179 (21)	165 (20)	152 (19)
Issued capital and reserves (3)	148 (18)	148 (18)	148 (18)
Total selected liabilities	744 (89)	736 (91)	737 (90)

(1) Including agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
(2) Other borrowing less cash and balances with United Kingdom banks.
(3) As shown on each company's last balance sheet.

Receipts from new issues of capital amounted to £2 million during the half-year ended June 30, 1962.

The figures in the tables have been rounded and totals are not always exactly equal to the sums of their components.

(*) Report of the Committee on the Working of the Monetary System, 1959. CMND. 827. H.M. Stationery Office 15s.

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Front Cover Photograph

These huge 12-inch circumference nylon ropes are now in use in the new harbour at Tema, Ghana. They have a breaking load of 126 tons. Supplied by Gourock Ropework Co. Ltd., of Port Glasgow, Scotland, they weigh about 27 cwts.

on average make £1 available to other borrowers. Such advances and loans were mentioned in the evidence given by the Finance Houses Association and the Industrial Bankers Association to the Radcliffe Committee. They may include, for instance, loans to those with whom the finance company is in business relationship, to finance stocks or to bridge a gap in finance for some new capital investment, and individual contributors have mentioned to the Board of Trade that they have included house purchase loans, and loans to other (non-financial) companies in their group under this heading. The figures seem to provide a little evidence that during the first quarter of 1962 the finance companies to some extent offset the sharp fall in the amount of hire purchase etc. credit outstanding by increasing their loans to other borrowers.

Amounts of marketable securities held by finance companies are small and of these, less than £0·5 million were in United Kingdom Government securities; no finance house reported any holding of Treasury Bills. Assets with other financial institutions, which may include some 'inter-company accounts' – see notes and definitions at the end of this article – amount to only about 1 per cent. of assets, and trade investments to about 5 per cent.

The main sources of finance of the companies are deposits, other borrowing (including bank borrowing) and companies' own capital and reserves. (In future inquiries it is hoped to obtain a further analysis of the sources of deposits and other borrowing.)

Deposits are about twice as important as other borrowing, a pattern within the range recorded in the evidence for the years 1954 to 1958 given to the Radcliffe Committee by the Finance Houses Association and the Industrial Bankers Association. The companies' own capital and reserves are a rather smaller proportion of total liabilities than they were then, but the most marked feature is the rise in bills discounted with United Kingdom banks and discount houses. These, together with acceptance credits amounted to about £17 million in 1958, but had risen to £80 million at the end of 1961, although during the following six months they fell by £20 million. This fall in the amount of bills discounted, together with the decline by £26 million in other borrowing (which includes bank loans), probably mainly reflects the fall in the level of hire purchase business during the period. There was a compensating rise of £40 million in deposits between December 1961 and June 1962, but this may to some extent reflect seasonal factors.

Business concentrated among the large companies

An analysis of the returns by 'size' of company i.e. by the value of the totals of the selected assets, shows that a very large proportion of total business is concentrated in the hands of relatively few firms. Table 2 shows the distribution of the 440 companies which responded to the inquiry by the size of their hire purchase debt.

Table 2 – Distribution of finance companies responding to the inquiry by size of hire purchase, etc., credit outstanding at June 30, 1962

Amount of Hire Purchase credit outstanding at June 30, 1962	Number of companies	Total hire purchase credit outstanding at June 30, 1962 £ million
	(Percentages of totals in brackets)	
Under £25,000	169 (38)	2 (—)
£25,000 and under £50,000	67 (15)	2 (—)
£50,000 and under £100,000	51 (12)	3 (1)
£100,000 and under £250,000	52 (12)	9 (2)
£250,000 and under £500,000	23 (5)	8 (1)
£500,000 and under £1,000,000	26 (6)	19 (3)
£1,000,000 and under £5,000,000	31 (7)	64 (11)
£5,000,000 and over	21 (5)	469 (81)
Total	440 (100)	576 (100)

(—) = less than 0·5%.

The table shows clearly that the large companies account for the great bulk of hire purchase finance business. A similar analysis of the totals of selected assets shows that 13 companies with assets of £10 million or more accounted for 76 per cent. of the total of selected assets of the 440 companies which responded to the inquiry, and those with assets of £0·5 million or more – 85 companies – accounted for 97 per cent. of the total. It is clear therefore that reliable estimates of the totals can be made from the returns of a relatively small proportion of companies and the Board of Trade has decided that future quarterly returns will not be sought regularly from companies whose selected assets amount to less than £0·5

million. These smaller firms are however being asked to continue to contribute to the Board of Trade's monthly and quarterly inquiries into hire purchase transactions; the summarized figures derived from their returns are compiled in considerable detail and it is necessary to have returns from the full range of finance companies in order that the types of goods in which the smaller companies play a predominant part may be adequately represented.

A comparison of the results of the present inquiry with those for finance houses in the Census of Distribution in 1957(†) shows the growth in hire purchase business which has taken place over this 5 year period. Hire purchase credit outstanding in 1957 amounted to less than £280 million and there were 39 finance houses with amounts outstanding of £1 million or more. By the end of June 1962, 52 companies had £1 million or more outstanding, and total hire purchase credit had expanded to nearly 2½ times the 1957 figure.

Differences between large and small companies

A comparison between the returns received from the large companies and those received from companies in a smaller way of business is made in Table 3. The large companies (here defined as those with assets of £10 million or more) had a larger proportion of their businesses – on average 17 per cent. of total assets, compared with 8 per cent. for smaller companies at the end of June – in advances and loans other than hire purchase loans. The large companies also hold more of their assets by way of trade investments – 6 per cent. against 2 per cent. for other companies – but there is little difference in the proportion held as liquid resources; cash and bank balances, assets with other finanicial institutions and securities amounted to less than 4 per cent. of total assets for both the large companies and for the rest.

Table 3 – Comparison of distribution of selected assets and liabilities at June 30, 1962 of (a) large companies and (b) other companies responding to the inquiry

£ million (percentage of totals of selected assets in brackets).

	13 large companies with assets of £10 million or more	427 other companies
Selected assets:		
Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding (1)	413 (76)	162 (89)
Assets with financial institutions other than banks	5 (1)	1 (1)
Trade investments, etc.	30 (5)	4 (2)
Other securities	6 (1)	1 (1)
Other advances and loans	91 (17)	14 (8)
Totals of selected assets	545 (100)	182 (100)
Selected liabilities:		
Deposits	342 (63)	24 (13)
Bills discounted with banks and discount houses	39 (7)	16 (9)
Other borrowing, net (2)	49 (9)	80 (44)
Issued capital and reserves (3)	102 (19)	33 (18)
Total selected liabilities	532 (98)	154 (85)

(1) Including agreements block discounted with finance houses.
(2) Other borrowing *less* cash and balances with United Kingdom banks. Cash and balances at the end of June, 1962, amounted to about 2% of selected assets.
(3) As shown on each company's balance sheet last published before August 31, 1962.

The large companies depend to a markedly greater extent on deposits as a source of finance than small companies; for companies with assets over £10 million the proportion of deposits to total assets was 63 per cent. against 13 per cent. for the remaining companies; for companies with assets of less than £1 million the ratio of deposits to total assets is as low as 8 per cent. Companies with assets of less than £10 million depended to a greater extent on other borrowing (probably from banks) – 44 per cent. against 9 per cent. for tht large companies. Some companies have included provisions for unearthed finance charges in the figures of their capital and reserves, but, allowing for this factor, large companies probably provide a smaller proportion of total funds from their own resources than do smaller companies.

Notes and definitions

The inquiry was sent to the sample of 800 finance companies who receive the Board of Trade's monthly inquiry into hire purchase and other instalment credit. The figures in this article are based on completed questionnaires returned by 440 companies. A further 130 replies were received but figures for these companies were not used for various reasons; in some cases for instance the company explained that it was the subsidiary of a manufacturing company, financing the hire purchase sales to customers of its parent company, and was unable to segregate the assets and liabilities relating to the hire purchase business of the group. Estimates for these companies and for companies which did not respond to either the questionnaire or to a follow-up letter, as well as for those which were not sent the questionnaire, have been included in the figures for all finance companies in this article. These estimates are based on the ratio of hire purchase credit outstanding in respect of respondents to the inquiry to the total hire purchase credit outstanding in respect of all finance companies; these ratios are not, of course, necessarily appropriate to other headings in the returns and these are subject to fairly wide margins of uncertainty. Small quarter to quarter changes in the figures may therefore not be significant.

Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding relates to all agreements in force which have been entered into in the name of the finance company *plus* the amounts outstanding on agreements discounted with finance companies by retailers.

Assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks. Respondents were asked to make returns for the 'operating unit' (i.e. branch, company or group of companies) for which monthly returns of hire purchase business are made to the Board of Trade and to include in the return assets with or liabilities to other companies or branches in the group. Some of these 'inter-company accounts' are shown as assets with United Kingdom financial institutions.

Other borrowing. Companies were asked to include borrowings by debenture and unsecured notes. Cash and balances have been deducted from 'other borrowing'.

(†) Board of Trade – Census of Distribution and Other Services 1957, published by H.M. Stationery Office, 5s. net.

New Customs Freedom for Britain's Business Fliers

THE BUSINESS AIRCRAFT USERS' ASSOCIATION, representing over 70 of Britain's biggest industrial and commercial concerns, who use business aircraft as a regular means of conveyance for their business trips, announced to its members at a meeting in London on October 12, what it described as a major breakthrough in communications between British business and its overseas markets.

The announcement stated that as a result, six of the non-customs airfields most regularly used by business aircraft will now have special arrangements, so that genuine business flights can take straight off from there, and proceed direct to the Continent without an intermediate Customs stop.

The airfields are: Oxford, White Waltham (Berks.), Tatenhill (nr. Burton on Trent), Peterborough, Shoreham, Staverton (Cheltenham, Glos.).

Inquiries to: S/Leader R. R. Stephenson, Chief Executive, Business Aircraft Users' Association, Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

International Wool Study Group Session in London

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the International Wool Study Group met on October 9 to consider the response by member countries to a proposal that the Seventh Session of the Study Group should be held in London in December, 1962. Of the countries who replied, a majority were in favour of the proposal. The Committee therefore decided that the Session should be held at Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1, on December 10. It is expected to last for four or five days. The main task of the Study Group will be to review the world wool situation.

Note: The proposal to hold a meeting of the Study Group arose from a request by the United States Government.

The International Wool Study Group was set up in 1946 for the purpose of preparing statistics about world supply and demand for wool and reviewing developments in the world wool situation. Any country with a substantial interest in the production and consumption of wool, or trade in wool, is eligible for membership of the Group. There are at present 35 member countries. Six Sessions of the Group have been held, all in London; the last Session was held in 1955. The Board of Trade provides the Secretariat for the Group.

Common Market Trade Prospects in Europe

— *Mr. Alan Green*

'MY MAIN CONCERN at the Board of Trade is with exports. If Britain joins the Community one consequence, minor in itself but to me most welcome, is that I shall lose a considerable part of my parish. For sales to most of Western Europe will then be sales within the Community. And sales in any part of the Community will begin to be just as much a part of domestic trade as sales in Britain.' This was stated by Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the Publicity Club of London dinner, on Monday at the Charing Cross Hotel, London.

The Minister said it was important to remember how large a part of our present export trade was with Europe. Last year, for the first time, our exports to Western Europe as a whole in absolute terms slightly exceeded our exports to the Commonwealth and were about a third of our total trade. Our exports to the present Community – the Six – were a fifth of the total. Even more important than the size of this trade was its rate of growth. In the last seven years the increase in our exports to the present members of the Community had been twice as great as the increase in our total exports. In the last few years, in particular, the Community had been easily our most rapidly expanding market.

'The past is relevant' continued the Minister, 'but what of the future? I have heard it suggested that even if we do not join the Community our sales to Europe will continue to increase. There is something in this. Economic activity in the present Community is expanding much more quickly than in most other industrial countries, including Britain and the United States. The Community is also increasing its imports of manufactured goods much more rapidly than the rest of the world. But to my mind it is absurd to suggest that the development in our trade with Europe will be equally good whether we join the Community or not. If we did not join we should continue to have tariffs against us, and we must remember that, in those countries of the Six where the level of the tariff is comparatively low, the rates will be rising as the Community moves towards the common external tariff. Although our exports to Europe have done well it cannot be denied that the increase in trade between the Six themselves has been more than twice as large as the increase in our sales to them. But, finally, there is all the difference in the world between selling to an export market, however prosperous, and selling in a very large domestic market. It is this prospect of a large home market – four or five times the size of the British market – which to my mind is the most important economic advantage of joining the Community.

We shall continue to be World Exporters

'If we join the Community we shall not concentrate the whole of our trade efforts in Europe to the exclusion of markets in the rest of the world. Of course we shall continue to be world exporters as we have always been. Indeed, I should expect the increase in our exports to markets outside the Community to be larger and more satisfactory if we joined the Community than if we did not. The point is that, with the base of a large domestic market, we shall be far better equipped to compete in the rest of the world.

'As things are at present, the size of the domestic market is often a matter of great concern to a number of British industries. When the Lancashire cotton industry complain that imports reduce their home market, and when other industries complain that the purchase tax depresses their sales in Britain, they all go on to make the point that anything which reduces the home market makes it more difficult for them to sell abroad.

'So I think that entry into the Community will improve our trade with Europe and have beneficial effects, too, on our trade with other countries. But these will be consequences of the more profound effects on our efficiency and competitive strength which I expect access to this large market will bring. It is a great mistake to suppose that the only question on the trade side is one of lowering tariff barriers. There are much more positive aspects. There will be a great stimulus to the exchange of ideas – particularly technical and commercial ideas – when industrialists feel it as natural to cultivate a market in Dusseldorf as in Birmingham. I have no doubt at all that investment will be stimulated. I also think that, within the wide area of an enlarged Community, there will be more scope for investment to be undertaken in the places where it can be most efficient in economic terms. It will be possible for us to support new industries which demand heavy investment and a much larger market than Britain alone can provide. In turn this will enable us to develop new skills and take our full part in future advances in science and technology. There will be a sharp increase in competition within this much larger industrial area. All this seems to offer promise of great advantages.'

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, discussing British carpets on display in the British Pavilion at the German Industries Exhibition in West Berlin with Dr. Erhard, West German Vice-Chancellor. A report of the Exhibition appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 12, page 764.

He said that the main obvious source of this increase in competition naturally would be that the British market would be more open to goods from the rest of Europe, just as those markets would be more open to our goods. Some people seemed to be afraid of this. He was not. Indeed, he thought that those who professed doubts about balance of economic advantage really did so out of a fear that British industry was unable to compete. None of the sceptics had denied that a large market offered immense new opportunities. If they were doubtful of the consequences, it must mean that they doubted our capacity to compete on equal terms.

Confidence in basic ability of British Industry

'It has probably struck some people that the main subject matter of the negotiations in Brussels so far has been the interests of the Commonwealth and of our domestic agriculture. Indeed, apart from our requests for nil duties on certain important raw materials on which the Community have a tariff, there have been no problems of British industry on which it as been necessary to negotiate directly. We said from the beginning that we were prepared to catch up with the Six, at the time of our accession, in the tariff reductions they have already made in each other's favour, even though this meant a much bigger and more drastic change for us than they themselves faced at the time when the Community was established. We did not make this a negotiating matter at all. Why? Because the Government were confident – and they remain confident – of the basic ability of British industry to compete, to adapt itself to change and to take full advantage of these opportunities.

'Some people who cannot make up their minds would rather put off the decision for a few years. They say that it would be better to wait and see. But what are the advantages of waiting? To get better terms? I believe that one of the difficulties in the negotiations has been that the Six have been evolving their policies for some years now, and are naturally continuing to take decisions about their own affairs while our negotiations with them proceed. I should have thought it more difficult, and not less, to fit our special needs into their system the more highly developed their system becomes. If we wait shall we get a clearer view of the advantages and disadvantages? I am sure of one thing. Leadership does not consist of standing in the wings. However long we waited we should never get a detailed estimate of the precise effects on every part of our economy, because these things cannot be quantified.

'I think that those who recommend delay forget that so long as

there is uncertainty, investment plans in industry are delayed. I am not thinking only of investment in Britain, but also of the decisions that businessmen have to take in Europe and in America. Uncertainty of this kind undoubtedly holds up investment and the only consequence of this sooner or later is to delay or frustrate the expansion of trade. But still more important, we cannot expect events to wait upon us. Europe and the world are changing fast. We have to adapt ourself to change in one way or another, and we must make up our minds in which way. Of course there will be disadvantages if we join the Community. There may be far more if we stay out. So far as the effects on British trade and industry are concerned I have no doubt that the balance of advantage lies heavily in favour of our going in, and as quickly as we can.

'And what it may be asked do I think should be the role of the advertising industry in relation to the European market. This is a subject which I know has already attracted a great deal of interest and attention within the industry itself. It would be idle to pretend that the advertising industry is geared primarily to exports. Nor is the industry concerned merely to market British goods. One effect of our entering into the Common Market will be to open up the British market to continental manufacturers which are at present limited or excluded by our tariff. I have no doubt that the British advertising industry will confer the benefits of its customary efficiency on all impartially, and I do not wish to suggest that it should be otherwise.

'Nevertheless, the industry can make a most helpful contribution to the problems which British firms will be facing. They will have opened up for them large new opportunities which they will need help to grasp. Others again may find that carrying the offensive into the territory of their competitors is a condition for survival. These problems will be unfamiliar to many medium-sized and smaller firms, particularly in the consumer goods field where the advertiser has a key role to play. It is these firms who can benefit most from your help and advice.

'Advertising agents can make their most useful contribution in my view by equipping themselves so far as possible to offer a comprehensive sales service covering both the home and the continental markets. In the Board of Trade we are constantly urging manufacturers to go out and study foreign markets on the spot, to visit their agents regularly and so forth.

'I would like to apply this advice to the advertising industry itself. In spite of all that has been done already, there is still, I believe, room for the advertising industry to strengthen its links abroad, and particularly in Europe. There is no single recipe for this. Many agencies, by virtue of their existing international connections, will probably need to do no more than seek to perfect their existing arrangements. Others may wish to open new branches or to associate with established foreign agencies. In other cases it may be perfectly feasible to operate from London. But whatever form these links take, there is a need to keep them strong and alive by constant interchange of visits and by personal contact.

'We shall not penetrate the markets of the Six as successfully as we ought to unless we make ourselves as familiar with them as we are with our own. More information and better communication – both the stock-in-trade of the advertising industry – are the key. If we are to succeed fully, barriers to trade arising from ignorance and differences of customs, taste, language, traditions and so forth, must be overcome and swept aside along with the tariff barrier.'

THANKS

The following letter was sent to the Board of Trade, Office for Scotland, 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1., by Mr. W. G. Vallance, production manager of Scottish General Products Ltd., 37 Laidlaw Street, Glasgow, C.5., the exporting department of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Glasgow:

'I have just returned from my visit to Canada and the United States of America and would like to write to you expressing my thanks and appreciation for your assistance.

Each Commercial Officer upon whom I called had been informed by you of my visit and was able to provide me with names and addresses of potential agents. This proved very helpful indeed'.

(Signed) W. G. VALLANCE.

Provisional Figures of United Kingdom Trade in September

Recorded Values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in September were valued at £284·9 million, imports at £345·5 million, and re-exports at £10·6 million.

Seasonally Adjusted Values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in the third quarter were no more than in the second quarter. The rate of exports in the first nine months of the year was 2½ per cent. more than in the year 1961.

On the same basis, imports in the third quarter were 4½ per cent. more than in the second quarter and the average of the first nine months of this year was 2 per cent. more than the average for the year 1961.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in the third quarter amounted to £12 million compared with £14 million in the second quarter, £13 million in the first nine months of this year and £13 million in the year 1961.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 2nd Quarter	311·3	372·0	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter*	300·7	370·5	11·2
1962 April	327·3	349·1	14·2
May	337·6	411·6	15·6
June	317·0	369·0	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
August	289·8	382·2	10·6
September*	284·9	345·5	10·6
January-September*	312·9	373·5	12·7

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 2nd Quarter	305	362	14
3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
3rd Quarter*	320	385	12
1962 April	314	359	14
May	316	379	15
June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
August	309	387	12
September*	325	378	12
January-September*	315	374	13

* Provisional

Note:

Trade Account figures of imports and exports differ from those for visible trade in the balance of payments, where imports are entered f.o.b. and insurance and freight, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in invisible expenditure.

Bimcam – Change of Address

The British Industrial Measuring and Control Apparatus Manufacturers' Association has moved its headquarters to 11 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0568).

Changes in British Customs Tariff Arising from GATT and EFTA

THE IMPORT Duties (General) (No. 12) Order, 1962 published by H.M. Treasury on October 16, 1962 introduces on October 31, next:

(a) reductions in the full rates of import duty on items on which concessions were granted to the E.E.C. and U.S.A. in the agreements concluded with them during the 1960/61 Tariff Conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
(b) proportional reductions in the Commonwealth preferential rates on those items on which the full rate of import duty is being reduced; and
(c) the fourth reduction in the import duties applicable to goods produced in and consigned from the countries of the European Free Trade Association.

GATT

The President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons on July 25, that the changes in the British Customs Tariff resulting from the conclusion of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Tariff Conference would be made on October 31. The full list of United Kingdom concessions agreed upon during the GATT Conference which ended in July this year is contained in Schedule XIX annexed (along with the schedules of other participating countries) to the Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade embodying the results of the 1960/61 Tariff Conference which was published by the Contracting Parties to the Agreement in August, 1962. The Protocol may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller (price £2 18s. 0d. – by post £3 0s. 0d.); it may be consulted at offices of Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the National Association of British Manufacturers and of the Board of Trade. Most of the changes in the British Customs Tariff are of the order of a 20 per cent. reduction of the present level of duty.

The concessions on passenger cars and certain motor vehicle parts (Tariff headlines 84.06, 87.02, 87.04, 87.06, 87.12 and 87.14) at 22 per cent. (a reduction from 30 per cent.) will be implemented in three stages to correspond with the stages by which the duties of the individual countries of the E.E.C. are approximated to the duties in the Common Tariff of the Community. Thus in the present Order these duties are shown at 27½ per cent. The next reduction to 25¼ per cent. seems likely to be made on July 1, 1963, but no date can at present be foreseen for the third and last reduction to 22 per cent.

The Commonwealth preferential rates, where these exist, are being reduced in proportion to the reduction in the full rates.

Most of the reductions in the full and Commonwealth preferential rates of duty are listed in Schedule 1 to the Order. In some cases, where, for example, a concession was made on only part of a heading or sub-heading in the British Tariff, some new or amended sub-headings are necessary and these changes are listed in Schedule 4 to the Order.

EFTA

The decision to bring forward to October 31 the fourth reduction in import duties on goods produced in and consigned from the countries of the European Free Trade Association was taken by the Ministerial Council of EFTA at a meeting in Copenhagen on June 21-22, (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 29, page 1420). As with previous cuts, in broad terms, the reductions will affect virtually all industrial items in the tariff and a limited number of agricultural and fish products. The EFTA duties will be reduced by one-sixth to 50 per cent. of the basic duties (i.e. the full rates charged on January 1, 1960) except in the cases of the following items where the reduction will be other than one-sixth:

(a) certain composite goods containing hydrocarbon oils, where the duties are partly protective and partly revenue (these are listed in Schedule 3 to the Order).
(b) certain items on which a concession made in the GATT Tariff Agreement has resulted in new or amended tariff sub-headings (these items are included in Schedule 4 to the Order).

It has also been necessary, in cases where the EFTA rate of duty was, until now, expressed as a fraction of the full rate and where the full rate is being reduced as a result of the GATT tariff agreements, to specify the EFTA rate instead of expressing it as a fraction of the full rate (these cases are listed in Schedule 2 to the Order).

Publication in the U.K. Tariff

The reduced rates of duty will be shown in an amendment to the United Kingdom Tariff also published on October 16.

How to obtain copies of the Order

Copies of the Order, S.I. 1962/2240, are available from H.M. Stationery Office, Price 1s. 3d. by post 1s. 6d. each.

Notes

GATT

The Order implements the concessions in the U.K. Tariff granted in the agreements with the U.S. and E.E.C. which were announced on March 7 and May 17 respectively (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16 and May 25 pages 553 and 1120. The reductions in the full rates of import duty will applicable to imports from all countries except for imports which qualify for Commonwealth preferential or EFTA rates of Duty.

The full results of the GATT Tariff Conference were summarised in a White Paper (Cmnd. 1804) published on August 13.

EFTA

The EFTA rates will apply to those countries in the Convention Area as defined in the European Free Trade Association Act, 1960 (Section 10 (1)), the European Free Trade Association (Finland) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 994) and the European Free Trade Association (Greenland) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1186) i.e. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Greenland, Liechtenstein, Norway with Spitzbergen, Portugal with the Azores and Madeira, Sweden and Switzerland.

Previous duty reductions

The first reduction in import duties on goods of EFTA origin was made on 1st July, 1960. With a few exceptions the reduction was to 80 per cent. of the basic duties (i.e. the full rates charged on January 1, 1960). The second reduction made on July 1 last year, reduced these lower EFTA duties (with a few exceptions) by one-eighth i.e. to 70 per cent. of the basic rates. The third reduction made on March 1, 1962, reduced these lower EFTA duties (with a few exceptions) by one-seventh i.e. to 60 per cent. of the basic rates.

Fourth duty reduction—implementation by other EFTA countries

Denmark, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland are to implement the reductions on October 31 next and Austria and Norway will do so not later than December 31, 1962, and April 30, 1963, respectively. No decision has yet been reached as to when Finland will implement the reduction. It was agreed that Denmark could postpone implementation of the reductions in respect of a limited range of industrial products for which she is seeking special treatment in her accession negotiations with the European Economic Community. (She was allowed to postpone reductions on the same goods in relation to the last round of EFTA tariff cuts on March 1 this year for the same reason.) This would affect only a small proportion (about 5 per cent.) of Denmark's imports from EFTA countries.

Imports from EFTA countries entitled to EFTA rates of duty

The Statutory Instrument (as amended) which gives effect to the provisions of the Stockholm Convention for determining whether goods imported from other EFTA countries are entitled to EFTA rates of duty was published on May 3, 1960, with the title 'The European Free Trade Association (Origin of Goods) Regulations, 1960' (S.I. 1960 No. 780).

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United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1959 to 1962

THE WHITE PAPER on the United Kingdom Balance of Payments published by the Treasury on October 10† gives provisional estimates for the first half of 1962 and includes figures for 1959, 1960 and 1961. There are no major revisions of the previously published figures for these years.

The Introduction gives a summary of the balance of payments in the first half of 1962. The improvement in the balance of payments which began in 1961 continued during the first half of 1962. Comparing the result with the first half of 1961, the deficit on visible trade was reduced from £115 million to £16 million. This, taken with the fact that the invisible surplus rose from £55 million to £112 million, meant that the current balance improved from a deficit of £60 million to a surplus of £96 million. During the half year the trend of exports was strongly upwards, while imports turned up only slightly. Invisibles showed a marked improvement, largely because of an increase in receipts of interest, profits and dividends, and were £57 million higher than in the first half of 1961.

The long-term capital account, after showing, quite exceptionally, a net inflow in 1961, again produced a net outflow. The outflow at £41 million was low compared with the years before 1961, mainly because of a continuance during the first quarter of the portfolio investment in the United Kingdom by overseas residents which was so strong a feature of the second half of 1961. This inflow had died away before the middle of the year. The balance of monetary movements in the first half of 1962 was favourable by £148 million compared with a favourable change of £29 million in the whole of 1961. To reconcile this result with the identified balance on current and long-term capital account, there is a positive balancing item of £93 million, which is not abnormally high for the first half of the year.

Summary Table

£ million

	1961		1962
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June
Current balance	—60	—17	+96
Balance of long-term capital*	—27	+53	—41
Balance of current and long-term capital	—87	+36	+55
Balancing item	+39	+41	+93
Balance of monetary movements*	+48	—77	—148

* Assets: increase —/decrease +; liabilities: increase +/decrease —.

† Cmnd. 1837, H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d.

Scottish Trade Mission to France

A 20-MAN trade mission, arranged by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), will visit France in November. Led by Sir Robert A. Maclean, the aim of the mission is to boost exports of Scottish goods, and to seek advantage of the trade openings which are believed to exist in France for Scottish products.

Arrangements for the visit are being made in close co-operation with French trading organizations and the Commercial staff at the British Embassy in Paris. The programme, will permit each delegate the maximum time in which to pursue his own business interests. Itineraries are being prepared and introductions arranged to meet individual requirements; delegates will meet their agents or try to arrange representation in those cases where none already exists. They will also meet users, customers, retailers, manufacturers and representatives of trade organizations.

Factory Extension at Airdrie

THE BOARD OF TRADE have agreed to erect an extension to the existing factory of Airdrie Electronics Ltd., at Airdrie. This Company, a subsidiary of Pye Ltd., assembles electronic and communication equipment. The new extension will allow existing production to be increased and new lines introduced. This will result in over 200 new jobs, one third of which will be for men.

The extension will be built by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland on behalf of the Board of Trade.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty on Some Chemicals and Aluminium Discs

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by November 2.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29·13	7-Acetyl-2-methyl-5-*iso*-propylbicyclo [2 : 2 : 2] oct-2-ene	5-Methyl-2-isopropyl-7-keto-methyl-dicyclo (2, 2, 2) Octan-5	December 31, 1963	5499
29·13	*p*-Chloroacetophenone	As in previous column	December 31, 1963	5735
29·31	*OO*-Diethyl ethylthiomethyl phosphorodithioate	O, O-diethyl S-(ethylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate	December 31, 1963	5648
29·35	7-Chloro-10-(β-dimethylaminoethyl) dibenzo [b, e] [1 : 4] diazepin-11-one *mono*hydrochloride	7-Chloro-10-(β-dimethylaminoethyl) dibenzodiazepin-11-one-hydrochloride	December 31, 1963	5655
29·35	9-(1-Methylpiperid-3-ylmethyl) thiuxanthen hydrochloride	9-(1'-Methylpiperidine-3'-methyl) thioxanthene hydrochloride	December 31, 1963	5656
29·36	*p*-Acetylbenzenesulphonamide	As in previous column	December 31, 1963	5736
76·03	Aluminium discs, not less than 6 inches nor more than 18 inches in diameter and not less than 0·033 inch nor more than 0·036 inch in thickness and which, when either face is placed on a flat surface, do not deviate from the flat by more than 0·010 inch at any point	Aluminium discs	December 31, 1963	5742

Business Monitor : Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Refrigerating Machinery for July, 1962.
Home grown Timber for August, 1962.
Paper and Paper-making Materials for August, 1962.
Clothing for August, 1962.

German Version of 'Make it in Britain'

'MAKE IT IN BRITAIN', a booklet containing information about manufacturing conditions in Britain has now been published in German. It deals with choosing a site, manufacturing costs, transport services, recruitment of labour, wage rates and fringe benefits, tariff questions and exchange control. Copies free from any British Consulate in Western Germany or the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

F.B.I. Export Inquiry

The fifteenth F.B.I. inquiry into industrial and export trends is now available from the Press Department, Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 6711).

Decimal Coinage Conference

FOUR HUNDRED delegates, members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, held a one-day conference in London's Guildhall on October 12 to hear arguments for and against Britain changing her present Imperial system to a decimal system of coinage. A committee under the chairmanship of the Earl of Halsbury is now in session investigating the proposed change which has been agreed in principle by the Government. The Halsbury committee is expected to present its report early next year.

The conference was opened by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Hoare, who congratulated the Institute on organizing such a conference which, he said, was of 'tremendous interest to the business world.'

The morning session began with a paper by Mr. C. J. A. Martin, a former chairman of the Metric System and Decimal Coinage Panel of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Martin said that the Government had considered the question in the light of the public interest shown in it, particularly following the joint report of the committee of the British Association and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. He said that the Government's view was that real advantage would follow from adopting a decimal currency. The Halsbury committee was investigating 'how best' this change from our present Imperial system could be made, and not 'whether' the change should be undertaken. The terms of reference of the committee were 'to investigate and make recommendations on the most convenient and practical form of coinage including major and minor units, the timing and phasing of the changeover best calculated to minimize the cost, and their estimate of the probable amount and incidence of the cost to the economy of the country.'

Mr. Martin referred to the statement in the House of Commons on December 19, 1961, by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who he said made it clear that only if some overwhelming difficulties emerged from the Halsbury report would the Government give second thought on its intention to make the change.

Allied to the decimal system of coinage was the metric system of weights and measures. If the change to a decimal system was made then the way would be paved for a change in our system of weights and measures. The metric system was much more complex, and was clearly one with international complications.

The experiences of countries who had recently made the change were given. Mr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Indian Minister (Economic) in the United Kingdom, spoke of the experience of India when decimal coinage was introduced there in April 1956, and he explained how the old coinage was withdrawn. Mr. Gupta was followed by Mr. H. R. Reed, London manager of the Standard Bank Ltd., who reported on South African experiences when that country decimalized its coinage, the difficulties which arose after the change over and its effect on the man in the street.

A paper given by Mr. E. P. Jaggard, who was a member of the Metric System and Decimal Coinage Panel of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, dealt with the international implications, the findings of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the British Association – including the views of the overseas trade commissioners, bankers and others – the pound sterling as an international reserve currency, the pound in relation to world trade and especially United Kingdom commodity markets, and London as a financial centre. Mr. Jaggard discussed the money market, the foreign exchange market, the Stock Exchange, and possible European Economic Community developments.

The final paper of the day was given by Mr. A. H. Hughes, chairman of the Metric Committee set up by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He dealt with the 'pros and cons' of the various systems, and indicated the special problems attached to each system in relation to the general public, to those engaged in commerce and industry, and to the important sectional interests. He said the important special interests to be discussed would include those pertaining to wage rates, banks, retail trade, public transport, industrial life assurance, government departments, including in particular the Post Office, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Treasury, educational aspects, and of course the problems for manufacturers and users of office and business machines and coin-operated machines.

Mr. Hughes said that as to the detail of any particular system there was one point which was worth noting, and that was the lack of agreement even in European decimal coinage systems as to whether you moved in the series 10, 20, 50, or 10, 25, 50. This appeared to be a matter of national preference and of how far the 'binary' system – two nickels make one dime, two quarters make half a dollar – had been abandoned. With our florin and our half-crown we were strategically posed to move either way. 'We are clever enough to adopt any system of decimal coinage. If we do not have to maintain the £ as a major unit, the 10s. cent system looks the easiest for us to adopt.'

'Which' for October

The October issue of 'Which' includes a car supplement reporting on the Fiat 1500, Ford Taunus 17M, Peugeot 403B, Riley 4/72, Sunbeam Rapier and the VW 1500. The issue also reports on health clubs, water softeners, canned fruit salad and car demisters. Consumers Association Ltd., 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription £1 (£2 including car supplements).

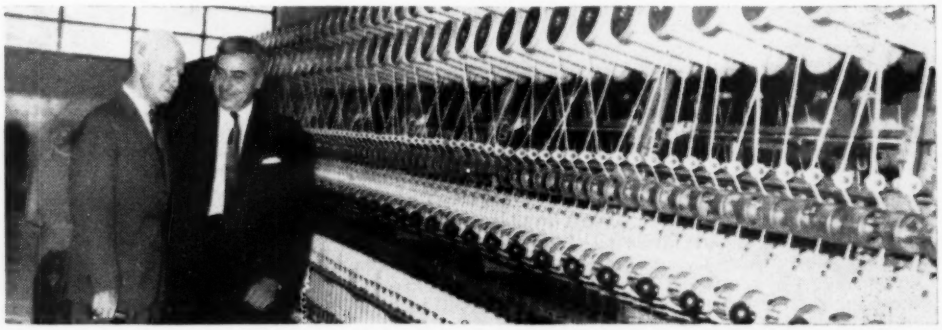
Shopper's Guide

The current issue of 'Shopper's Guide' includes reports on women's cardigans, and the Food and Drugs Acts. Copies: Consumer Advisory Council, B.S.I., Orchard House, Orchard Street, London, W.1. Subscription 15s. per year.

BEIRUT TEXTILE FIRM 'BUYS BRITISH'

The textile firm of Les Fils Habib Badaro of Beirut, which has been buying goods from Britain for 75 years, has recently expanded its activities considerably with the aid of British machinery.
Here, John Selwyn, First Secretary (Commercial) at Beirut (*left*), and Antoine Badaro inspect knitting machines supplied by Wildt Mellor Bromley Ltd. of Leicester. Badaro is also producing woollen yarn. A complete spinning plant to produce yarn from tops, supplied by Prince-Smith & Stells Ltd., of Keighley, has proved so successful that another has been ordered. About 50 per cent. of the firm's requirement for tops is bought from Bradford.

Photo: David, Beirut



Industrial Building in the Third Quarter, 1962

PROVISIONAL figures of building projects—new buildings and extensions to existing premises – and of existing buildings turned to industrial use for which industrial development certificates were issued during the third quarter of 1962, together with comparative figures for other periods, are as follows:

	Number of Schemes	Total Area (millions sq. ft.)
Great Britain		
1960 2nd Quarter	1,047	24·2
3rd Quarter	792	22·3
4th Quarter	696	18·2
1961 1st Quarter	668	18·0
2nd Quarter	680	14·3
3rd Quarter	618	12·2
4th Quarter	514	11·9
1962 1st Quarter	485	10·3
2nd Quarter	492	9·6
3rd Quarter	436	9·0
Standard Regions		
1962 3rd Quarter		
Northern	18	0·5
East and West Ridings	40	0·7
North Midland	37	0·7
Eastern	38	1·0
London and South Eastern	76	1·4
Southern	29	0·6
South Western	27	0·5
Wales	22	0·6
Midland	51	1·0
North Western	67	1·3
Scotland	31	0·8

The figures relate to schemes for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated. They differ from the figures for periods before April 1, 1960 (the operative date of the Local Employment Act) and from those in the 'Monthly Digest of Statistics' and in 'Economic Trends', which relate to schemes for manufacturing industry only.

Inquiries on these figures should be addressed to the Distribution of Industry and Regional Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Retail Stocks in August

THE VALUE of retail stocks declined seasonally in August, but was 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier; the volume of stocks showed an increase on a year earlier of 2 per cent. After allowing for seasonal factors, stocks in value and volume terms maintained the high levels of recent months.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices.												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130				
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5				
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956)prices.												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120				
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	nil	+2				

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

Service to Industry

A booklet entirely in Russian describing their products has been published for distribution in the Soviet Union by Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products Limited, Rugeley, Staffordshire under the translated title: 'Service to Industry'.

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in August

SALES BY wholesale textile houses rose seasonally in August, but, in relation to a year earlier, the value showed a decrease of 3 per cent., compared with decreases of 3 per cent. in July, 8 per cent. in March/April and 6 per cent. in May/June.

The value of stocks held at end-August also showed a decrease of 3 per cent. compared with a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sale (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	...	...
1961 Year	107	+ 1	...	...
1961 1st quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
4th quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1962 1st quarter	94	— 7	139	+ 3
2nd quarter	98	— 2	127	— 2
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1
March	122	—11	139	+ 3
April	98	— 4	132	+ 1
May	107	+ 4	129	— 1
June	87	— 6	127	— 2
July	73	— 3	133	— 3
August	91	— 3	144	— 3

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

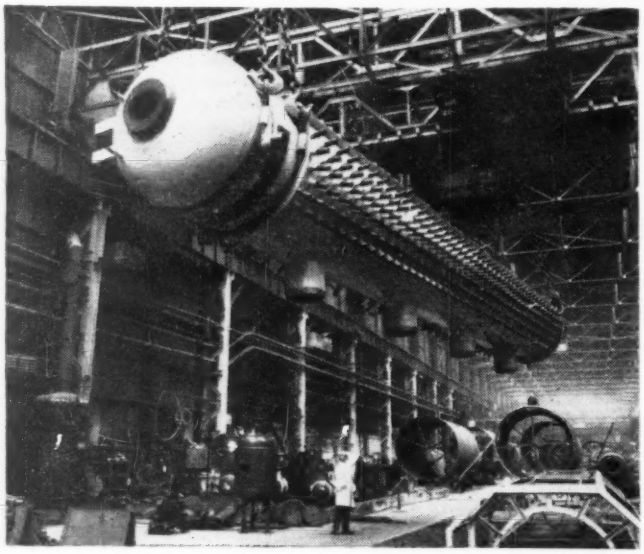
	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	August	Jan.-Aug.	At end of Aug.
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	78·1	90·1	93·0
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	95·3	87·6	95·2
Women's underwear	98·0	95·6	100·2
Women's hose and children's socks	98·5	98·3	127·2
Women's millinery	92·0	94·9	91·4
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	88·4	99·7	94·9
Children's wear	100·4	94·5	90·8
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	98·5	94·6	91·1
Gloves	94·6	97·1	87·7
Piece-goods and nets	94·5	89·4	91·8
Household textiles	96·4	97·4	93·5
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	102·0	95·9	101·9
Grand total (a)	97·2	96·0	96·6

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

New Edition of Trade Fairs Guide

A fourth edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports—Hints For the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Reference: G.D. 1361/62.)

55 TON BOILER DRUM FOR SOUTH AFRICA



A 55 ton boiler drum made at the Greenwich works of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., to the design and order of Mitchell Engineering Ltd., for the Komati Power Station, Transvaal, South Africa. Measuring 47ft. long overall, the drum is 5′ 7″ in diameter and is made of high tensile steel 3½″ thick. It has 438 stub tubes and is designed for a steam pressure of 1,500 lbs/sq. ins.

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in August

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in August was 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier; an increase similar to those shown in recent months.

Sales by food shops and by clothing and footwear shops showed increases on a year earlier of 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively, while sales by household goods shops were 2 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

A brief description of these statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Extn. 112).

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1961 First quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+ 4	87	— 9	91	+ 3	93	Nil
Second quarter	109	+ 4	113	+ 6	110	— 1	98	+ 6	105	+ 3
1962 January	97	+ 2	106	+ 5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4
February	101	+ 5	112	+ 6	89	— 2	94	+13	94	+ 6
March	100	— 6	110	+ 1	87	—19	90	— 2	94	— 8
April	107	+ 8	111	+ 6	111	+12	91	— 1	104	+ 9
May	113	+ 2	114	+ 6	122	— 3	102	— 2	105	+ 1
June	107	+ 2	113	+ 5	97	—12	106	+21	106	+ 1
July	103	+ 2	107	+ 6	94	Nil	92	— 3	106	— 2
August	108	+ 2	113	+ 5	100	+ 1	101	— 2	110	— 1

PLANNING BUSINESS DOWN UNDER?

The Bank of New South Wales
will put you in the picture

The Bank of New South Wales can't exactly draw everything out of the hat for you, but if you're planning business Down Under you couldn't gain a clearer picture of current Australian and New Zealand situations than from us.

We've been in Australasia since 1817. We were the first bank there; we still are. Today we have over 1,150 offices throughout Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea all providing key services, many of which are special to the Bank of New South Wales.

We find customers take their hats off to our initiative and sense of judgment. We doff ours to them too, of course. There's mutual interest and respect between the 'Wales' and our customers.

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Australian Migrant Information Service: Television House, 14 Kingsway, W.C.2
(Incorporated in Australia with limited liability)
ALL OVER AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Electrical Cables for Saudi Arabia and Malaya

Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd., Southampton, have announced a £23,000 order from Saudi Arabia for low and high tension electrical cables; and a further order from Malaya for low tension cable worth £75,000.

Combing Mill for Egypt

A £1 million contract to build a worsted combing mill in Egypt has been signed in Cairo by Prince-Smith & Stells Ltd., Keighley. Platt Brothers, Oldham, Taylor Wordsworth & Co. Ltd., Leeds, and Longclose Engineering Co. Ltd., Leeds, are also concerned in the contract.

Greece Orders Electrical Equipment

Enfield Cables Ltd., Enfield, have won an order from the Public Power Corporation, Athens, worth £37,200 to supply cable joint boxes.

Crushing and Screening Plant for Scandinavia, Switzerland, Italy and Pakistan

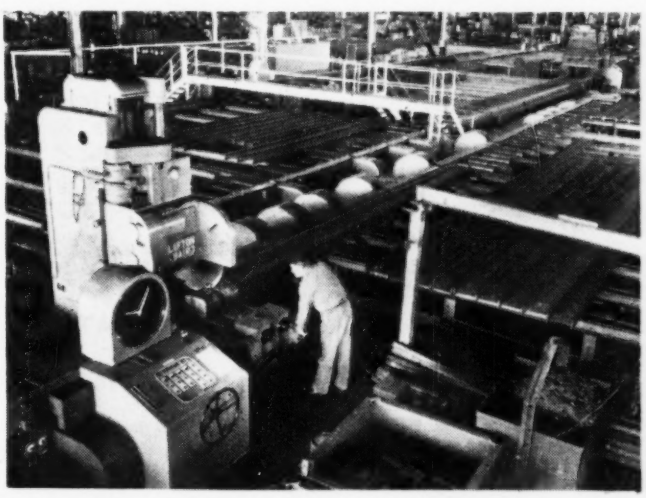
Pegson Ltd., Coalville, have secured several overseas orders for their crushing and screening plant used in contractors' work. A Scandinavian customer ordered £80,000 worth, Switzerland £18,000, Italy £12,000 and Pakistan £35,000.

Creep Testing Machines for Japan

Distington Engineering Co. Ltd., Workington, have sold Japan eight Unisteel multi-specimen creep testing machines for research into metals at the National Institute of Metals in Tokyo.

Belgian Atomic Energy Authority orders special Welder

A special milling and welding machine has been sold by Pye Ltd., Royston, to the Belgian Atomic Energy Authority for opening and re-closing welded containers for radio active materials. It can be operated from a safe distance by 'Master Slave' manipulators made by Pye.



A general view of the mechanized structural steel fabricating plant recently supplied by Boulton and Paul of Norwich to Johns & Waygood Ltd., of Melbourne, Australia. The plant, the first to be made by the firm for an Australian company, is valued at approximately £100,000. It was specially designed to meet the customer's particular requirements and covers a floor area of about 21,000 square feet. Steel sections up to 50 ft. long and 36 in. wide are cut to a precise length by the verticle saw (left foreground) and all necessary holes drilled in the flanges and webs by the multi-spindle horizontal drill (centre) and vertical drill (top right). The entire plant is 'push-button' controlled.

A £62,000 order for Rapistan reversible trolley transporters and three complete conveyor systems to be delivered to three stores owned by the Inno-France super-market group has been obtained by the Manufacturers Equipment Co. Ltd. of Hull, Yorkshire. This is the second order placed with the company since December, 1961 by the Inno-France group. The first order was for 12 trolley transporters. The Hull firm have also received inquiries for similar transporters from Germany and Yugoslavia. The photograph shows part of a trolley transporter in the final stages of manufacture at the company's Hull factory.

British Firm Shares in Kuwait International Airport Contract

Fairmile Engineering Co. Ltd., London, are to co-operate with an Italian firm in the construction of the new international airport in Kuwait, where they are to fabricate and erect the £100,000 central plant buildings and control tower. Fairmile, who often co-operate in this way, are engaged on work on the £126 million Mangla Dam project in Pakistan, and in Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, West Africa and Borneo.

Paper Plant for Greece and Australia

Bertrams Ltd., Edinburgh, are erecting a complete preparatory plant and paper making machine for S.A. Papeterie de Hellenique, Greece, valued at £450,000. Work is also nearing completion on a £500,000 plant for Shoalhaven Paper Mills, Australia.

Wire Success at Leipzig

After exhibiting at the Leipzig Fair, The Firth Co. Ltd., Warrington, are to supply 386 tons of wire to be made into wire rope in East Germany.

West German River Rescue Service use British Boats

Windboats Ltd., Wroxham, have supplied a second 'Pearly Miss' speedboat to the West German River Rescue Service for patrol duty on the Rhine.

Machine Tools for Bulgaria

Six different types of hobbing machines worth £70,000 have been ordered from David Brown Industries Ltd., Manchester, by Machinoimport, Bulgaria.

More Truck Chassis for Australia

AEC Ltd. have sold 60 more truck and tractor chassis to Australia bringing the value of their Australian sales in the past six months to over £A1 million.

Chemical Machinery for Egypt

Machinery for making medical tablets, worth £20,000, has been ordered from Manesty Machines Ltd., Liverpool, by Egypt.

Sulphuric Acid Plant for New Zealand

Simon-Carves Ltd., of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, have received an order worth £200,000 from The Northland Fertilizer Co. Ltd., to build a sulphuric acid plant (producing 110 tons a day) for the new fertilizer plant at Whangerei. This is the sixth contract obtained by Simon-Carves for acid plants in New Zealand in recent years.

Mass Spectrometer for United States

A.E.I. Ltd. have obtained an order from the United States Atomic Energy Commission for an MS7 Spark Source Mass Spectrometer. It will be used at the Commission's New Brunswick Laboratories for analysis of material used in nuclear reactors.

Cable-laying Machinery for Canadian Icebreaker

An order worth more than 600,000 Canadian dollars has been secured by Submarine Cables Ltd., for the supply of the whole cable-laying machinery and cable handling gear to be used in a new Canadian icebreaker.

Furniture for Kuwait

As a result of a visit to the Cologne Furniture Fair, a leading retail group in Kuwait have now placed a large order with Stonehill Furniture Ltd., of Edmonton, London.

Airliners for Kuwait

De Havilland Aircraft Company have secured an order from Kuwait Airways for aircraft and equipment worth £5½ million. Two de Havilland Tridents are to be delivered in 1965 (with an option for a third) and one Comet 4C by the beginning of 1963. Both aircraft are powered by Rolls-Royce jet engines.

Electrification Equipment for Indian Railways

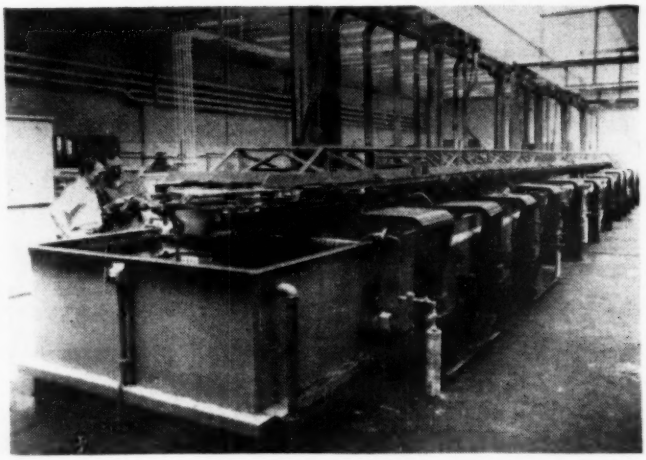
B.I.C.C. Ltd., have received a contract worth £250,000 from the Indian Railway Board as an extension to the £1 million contract they announced in July, 1961. It is the fifth major order placed with B.I.C.C. for India's 25 kV 50 cycle a.c. railway electrification system and is for the supply and installation of overhead equipment.

Mobile Cranes for Roumania

Three truck-cranes and spare parts, worth £105,000, have been ordered from NCK-Rapier Ltd., of London by the Roumanian state corporation Masinimport of Bucharest. The cranes will be used in the erection of chemical and petroleum works in Roumania.

Double-roll Crusher for Roumanian Plant

A double-roll crusher to be used in a lead-zinc sinter plant in Roumania has been ordered from the Fraser and Chalmers Engineering Works of the General Electric Co. Ltd., of England. The total weight of the machine will be about 80 tons and it will be fitted with crushing rolls 72 inches in diameter and 24 inches wide.



This fully automatic plating plant in Hungary, which was completed in under two months by Electro-Chemical Engineering Co. of Shearwater, near Woking, Surrey is already in full production plating a large variety of bicycle component parts. The plant itself, covering an area of 2,500 square feet, is reported as proving a 'showpiece' to industrialists from not only Hungary but Czechoslovakia and Russia.

More British Buses for Uruguay

Two new bus operating co-operative companies in Uruguay have ordered 150 'Regal' Mk. VI single-deck buses from A.E.C. Ltd., Southall, Middlesex. The order, worth £1,400,000, brings the total received by A.E.C. in the past twelve months, from South America and the Caribbean area, to £6½ million.

Tipping-Trucks for Tema

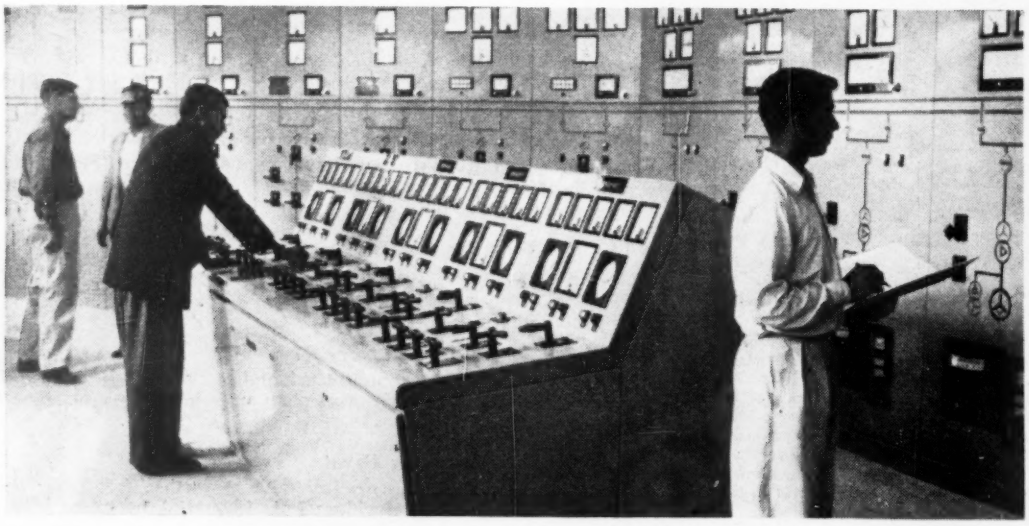
Albion Motors Ltd., have received an order from Ghana for twelve Scottish-built tipping-trucks worth £37,000. They will be used on rugged haulage work on extensions to Ghana's Tema harbour.

New Sweet Factory in Lagos

A contract, valued at £60,000, has been awarded to Taylor Woodrow (Nigeria) Ltd., to erect a sweet factory at Apapa, a suburb of Lagos. The factory will be a single-storey 'Arcon' building provided by Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports) Ltd., covering more than 16,500 square feet, two-thirds of which will be air-conditioned.

Control Systems for Swiss Factory

Three Emicon Rotary control systems valued at £10,000 have been ordered from EMI Electronics Ltd., by the Societe Genevoise d'Instruments de Physique of Switzerland.



WATER WHEEL GENERATORS FOR INDIA

A view of the control room of the Rihand Power Station, India, during electrical tests on the five 77,000 h.p. water-wheel generators supplied by the English Electric Co. Ltd. The contract was valued at £1¼ million.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 23	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
Oct. 30	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)

Holmes Reyrolle arc welding plants; Newton crankshaft boring machines; Metropolitan Vickers crack detecting machines; White circular saws; Herbert Rapidor hacksaws; grinding machines; lathes and pillar drills; air compressors; sewage pumps; petrol pumps; Collis trucks; American vehicle and engineering spares; two-wheel trailers; motor cycle spares; batteries; heavy lifting tackle; industrial trailers; G.S. shovels; canvas covers; cable; pull-throughs; tools; adjustable spanners; leather and web slings; folding chairs; armchairs; tables; wardrobes; lockers; filing cabinets; weighing machines; desks; dining tables; 6 volt batteries; paint; blankets; mattresses; pillows; carpets; curtains, etc.

Nov. 9	Miscellaneous stores	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel.: 73171.)
Nov. 13	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)
Nov. 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

Sale by Tender – 110 AUSTIN 'CHAMPS'

5 cwts., 4-seater dual-purpose cross country vehicle, fitted Rolls Royce engine, driving on four wheels. Some to be offered singly.

Location: War Department Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposal, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by November 14, 1962.

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 24	Huts and buildings, four 72,000 gall. Fuel tanks, one 5,000 gall. fuel tank, four 3,500 gall. fuel tanks, three 2,500 gall. fuel tanks, one 500 gall. fuel tank.	Royal Air Force Stations, Foulsham and Methwold.	Cruso and Wilkin, 18 The Square, Fakenham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Fakenham 2255.) Catalogues free.
Nov. 6	Huts and buildings. Blister Hangar, Nissen and Romney huts etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Tibenham, Norfolk.	W. S. Hall & Palmer, Wymondham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Wymondham 3031/2.) Catalogues free.
Dec. 6	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)

The above sale will include clothing, webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*.)

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct 31	Office, canteen and miscellaneous furniture, bookcases, plan presses, clocks, bedding, curtains, carpets and rugs, miscellaneous hardware, kitchen and domestic equipment, miscellaneous trucks, roller conveyors, domestic refrigerators, cookers wash boilers and miscellaneous engineering stores.	Ministry of Public Building and Works Clearing Store, Supplies Division Store, Water Lane, Clifton, York.	Lawson, Maskill and Giddings, 11 Blake Street, York. (Tel.: York 55353).

Catalogues, price 1s. 0d., are obtainable from the Auctioneers. View days – October 29, 30, and morning of sale.

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Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, October 12, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
The Quare Fellow	Bryanston Films Ltd.	Liger Films Ltd.	Br/E 27808	90	October 8
Pathe Pictorial, Series 404-416: *Pathe Pictorial No. 409*	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27809	8	October 8
Pathe News 62-81	" "	" "	Br/E 27497	7	October 12
Pathe News 62-82	" "	" "	Br/E 27498	8	October 12
Movietone News 1740	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27549	7	October 12
		FOREIGN			
A Very Private Affair	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Compagnia Cinematografica Mondiale, Compagnie Internationale de Productions et de Realisations Artistiques, Production General de Films	F 27810	94	October 10
First Time In The Ring	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	Central Documentary Studios	F 27811	10	October 10
Lake Baikal	" "	" "	F 27812	18	October 10
Peace To The Newcomer	" "	Mosfilm Production	F 27813	90	October 10
The Longest Day	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Darryl F. Zanuck Productions Inc.	F 27814	180	October 10
Splendid Days (Sereozya)	British Lion Films Ltd.	Sovexport film	F 27815	78	October 11
Behind The Great Wall	" "	Modern Films Trust	F 27816	65	October 11

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

★ *THE FIRST AND ONE OF THE GREATEST TOY FAIRS OF THE YEAR!*

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TOY FAIR · 1963

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Sept. 7	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	Aug. 3	Nov. 2
Outside Europe	July 6	Oct. 5

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 7, August 3 and July 6 respectively.

EUROPE

Amendments:

The Board of Trade have been advised of the following changes in dates of European Fairs: The International Radio and Electronics Components Show will be held in Paris from February 6-12, 1963, and not February 8-12, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated July 20, 1962. The International Samples Fair will be held at Milan from April 12-25, 1963, and not April 12-27, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated March 31, 1961. The International Plastics Exhibition will be held at Oyonnax, France from May 15-21, 1963, and not May 24-30, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated August 10, 1962.

The 43rd International Trade Fair will be held at Bordeaux from June 15-27, 1963, and not June 13-24, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated December 15, 1961. The 38th European Fair will be held at Strasbourg from September 5-16, 1963, and not September, 7-22, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated December, 22 1961.

The Board of Trade have also been informed by Butler's Advertising Service, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, that they are not in a position to answer inquiries about the Paris International Hotel and Catering Industry Exhibition, November 10-21, 1963. Inquiries should therefore be referred to the organisers, M. Willard, 13 rue de Liege, Paris 9. Details about this event first appeared in the issue dated September 21, 1962.

Additions:

SAARBRUCKEN: INTERNATIONAL SAAR FAIR – March 30-April 8, 1963.
* Apply, Messeleitung-Saarlandischer Gestaltungs-Kreis G.m.b.H, Am Schanzenberg, Saarbrucken.

NOVI SAD: 30TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR – May 12-19, 1963.
* Apply Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11, Novi Sad.

BASLE: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS. (INEL 63) – September 2-7, 1963.
Apply Exhibition Management, Swiss Industries Fair Basle 21.

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – February 28-March 8, 1964.
† Apply, Danish Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers, Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen k.

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 30-October 11, 1964.
* Apply, Frank Thomson Exhibitions Ltd., 10 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Royal 4111).

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: 11TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION – August 30-September 14, 1963.
* At Empire Hall, Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps, Esq., Link House Publications Ltd., Store Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 9792.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

SEATLE: BOAT SHOW – Februrary 15-24, 1963.
* At the Armory. Apply, Northwest Marine Industries Inc., 1500 Westlake North, Seattle.

DETROIT: NATIONAL PLANT MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING SHOW – January 26-30, 1964.
* At Cobo Hall. Apply, Clapp & Poliak Inc., 341 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Mr. Alan Green Opens Engineering Exhibition

OPENING the 15th Engineering Exhibition organized by the Engineering Industries Association at the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, London on Tuesday, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade said he had had some experience of the engineering industry, and he hoped that he had a practical understanding of some of the problems which exporting presented. Successful exporting was no easy thing. It made positive calls on the qualities of management and it demanded a readiness to travel, however inconveniently, abroad.

The Minister said: 'The smaller firm is often hard-pressed at managerial level. But we have given a good deal of attention at the Board of Trade, and in co-operation with commercial interests, to trying to make the task of exporting less difficult and less daunting to the newer and to the smaller firms. The official export services, including particularly the services of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, stand ready to help to the best of their ability the smaller firm and the firm new to export trade. I hope very much that any of you who are thinking of entering export trade or of trying to extend your export interests, will give the Board of Trade and ECGD the opportunity of seeing what we can do to help you.' The exhibition closed yesterday.

Mr. G. Booth, British Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean, and his wife watch a Wedgwood ornamenter at work during their recent visit to the factory of Josiah Wedgwood & Son, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent.

Increased Exports in British Car Industry

'THE BRITISH motor-car industry has exported 135,000 more cars between January and August this year than it did in a similar period in 1961', said Mr. L. G. T. Farmer, President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and executive vice-chairman of the Rover Company in his address at a press conference in London on October 10 to announce the 1962 Motor Show at Earls Court.

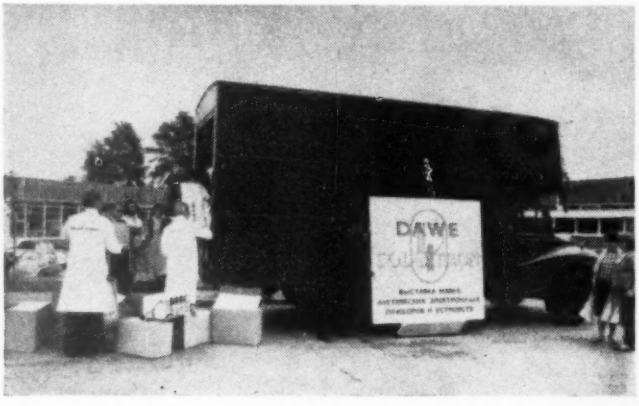
Mr. Farmer said that there would be around 330 cars in the exhibition, 200 of which were produced by British manufacturers, and the remainder from Continental, United States, Canadian and Israeli factories. Russia is not exhibiting at this year's show. Providing what was virtually a Show within a Show were the stands of the accessory and component, tyre, and transport service equipment manufacturers; among these products on the first floor were to be found an abundance of new ideas, ingenuity and utility.

Referring to the increase in exports, he said 'More than half this increase went to that highly competitive market – the European Continent, where we have doubled the volume of our sales to the EEC and EFTA countries. This is clear proof of the great efforts that have been made by the industry to expand its business across the Channel. France is now the British motor industry's second largest customer in Europe for vehicles and equipment and our car imports into that country exceed those of Italy. Our vehicle and equipment sales to Germany rose by over £1¼ million in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1961, and our sales of cars to Italy are almost equal to those of our Continental rivals – France and Germany. To other countries of "The Six" – to Belgium and to Holland – our shipments of cars have also been at a substantially higher rate than at the same time last year. British car exports to the United States have been running at 3½ times the low rate in 1961.'

He said that in the home market, however, the position was not so satisfactory. Without a real improvement in the home market, we should undoubtedly be handicapped in our huge export efforts. The recent export volume had only been achieved at the expense of considerably reduced profit margins, and recent published results of manufacturers and suppliers amply demonstrated this.

Referring to the 'more outstanding trends associated with all that is latest in British cars at Earls Court this year', Mr. Farmer said 'Underlying all that I have to say on this is the immense amount of attention and money which has gone into the question of quality, to ensure as far as is humanly possible – and the human element can never be discounted in this or in any other sphere of production – that every car that leaves the assembly line is as trouble-free a product as ingenuity and care can make it. 'Progress by performance' is perhaps the export message of the 1962 Show.

A report of the show which was opened on Wednesday by Lord Derwent, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will appear in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*. The show closes on October 27.



Members of the Solartron Electronic Group Ltd. and Dawe Instruments Ltd. loading equipment for exhibition at the Moscow Polytechnic Museum which takes place from October 25 to 30. under the auspices of the All Union Chamber of Commerce, in Moscow.

A London Transport Routemaster bus which transported large numbers of Genevese and foreign residents around the town during the recent 'Quinzaine Britannique' at Geneva. A report of the event appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 12, page 766.

English Cheese Display in Brussels

ENGLISH CHEESE, which already has a quietly growing number of devotees the other side of the Channel, is publicly challenging continental cheese on its home ground at the Salon de l'Alimentation, Belgium's major annual food fair, which opened on October 13.

The Board of Trade and the British Embassy in Brussels have collaborated with the English Country Cheese Council in organizing an English cheese tasting counter and exhibit covering more than 700 square feet at the Salon, which ends on October 28.

Belgium's Minister of Agriculture, M. Charles Heger, and the Burgomaster of Brussels, M. L. Cooremans, were presented with a Stilton cheese each when they visited the British stand during their opening tour of the Salon.

At the 'British Day' on Monday, the British Ambassador, Sir John Nichols, toured the Salon and afterwards attended an English beer, cheese and biscuits reception for buyers and press on the English cheese stand.

Lieutenant-Colonel Valder Gates, Vice-Chairman of the English Country Cheese Council and Managing Director of the Unigate Organization and Cow and Gate Ltd., visited the display and an 'English Cheese Maiden', Miss Anita Howell of Cardiff, is in attendance for the whole of the Salon.

Visitors to the stand are able to taste and buy samples of all nine English cheeses. There is also free recipes showing them how to use the cheeses.

This is the first English cheese display ever held at a trade fair in Belgium and is the first for several years on the Continent.

British Scientific Instruments Display in New York

THE BOARD OF TRADE and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain (SIMA), jointly organized a display of British scientific instruments at the 17th Annual Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit, which opened in New York on Monday and closed yesterday.

The Conference and Exhibit, organized by the Instrument Society of America, were expected to attract some 25,000 engineers, scientists, businessmen and technicians from as far away as Europe and Asia.

A full-scale model of the British-instrumented space satellite Ariel, launched from Cape Canaveral in April and still in orbit, was a principal feature of the British display, which covered about 2,600 square feet.

Nine member-firms of SIMA took part in the British display with a variety of measuring, controlling, nucleonic, electronic and allied instruments, ranging from process control instrumentation to an instrument which measures the skidding qualities of a road surface. SIMA and the British Consulate-General in New York staffed a trade information inquiry point. This was Britain's first official display at this event and SIMA's first group exhibit in the United States.

British Week in Munich

A SPECIAL meeting of the Munich municipal authorities attended by representatives of the British Consulate General, Munich, the British Council and the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, has agreed that a 'British Week' should be held in Munich from June 8 to 16, 1963. It would be known officially as Britische Woche in Muenchen. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7, page 517.)

The 'Week' will comprise both cultural and commercial events and it is proposed that during the 'Week' the Centre of Munich should assume a predominantly British character. It is likely that some events, such as special exhibitions in the Municipal Museum, will last for some weeks. The Board of Trade have been in touch with a number of trade associations about the advantages of participation in this event.

The British Consulate General are asking stores and other commercial organizations in Munich to consider offering facilities for special displays of British Goods and to stock additional British goods both during and after the 'Week'.

British firms anxious to increase their sales in the fast developing market of Southern Germany are advised to ensure that their local agents make contact with the British Consulate General, Munich. United Kingdom firms who consider that their products are suitable for this market and who require agents should inform the appropriate Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Inquiries about this event and the other 'British Weeks' announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Dr. B. Pittermann, Austrian Vice-Chancellor (in light suit), Sir Malcolm Henderson, British Ambassador (right), and Mr. P. D. Gardner, Second Secretary Commercial, British Embassy, Vienna (centre) greeting representatives of Stanley-Bridges Ltd., in the British Section at the Vienna Autumn Trade Fair, September 9-16, 1962. Mr. R. E. Kaan, the export sales manager of Stanley-Bridges Ltd., said: 'We are very happy with the results of the exhibition.' A report of the Fair appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, page 617.

Scottish Statistics

'Digest of Scottish Statistics No. 20' prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office is now available. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s.

A Programme for Growth

'A Social Accounting Matrix for 1960' is the second of a series of reports on the progress of the *Cambridge Growth Project*, undertaken at the Department of Applied Economics of the University of Cambridge under a grant from the Ford Foundation. Copies: Chapman & Hall, 37 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. Price 12s. 6d.

St. Erik's Fair

THE STOCKHOLM Technical (St. Erik's) Fair was this year divided into two sections. The consumer goods section which was held from August 29 to September 9, and the technical section which was opened on September 9 by H.R.H. Prince Bertil. This section closed on October 5. Both parts were held in the St. Erik's Hall and grounds, where the British Exhibition was held in May this year.

In his opening remarks, Prince Bertil referred to the importance of the engineering trades to Sweden and to the increasing importance of automation and electronic control in industry, with all its implications for technique and capital investment. The exhibition itself fully demonstrated the truth of these words. As there was apparently no similar fair this year in Europe, this exhibition seems to have had a particularly strong appeal; also, there had been no fair in Sweden itself of a similar character since 1956 when the Swedish Machine Tool Traders Association arranged an exhibition, but this was confined to imports. The 20,120 square metres of the St. Erik's Hall, most of it at ground floor level but with a useful gallery, were filled with an almost bewildering display of machine tools and a wide variety of other equipment. Two hundred and fifty exhibitors, representing 600 foreign and 300 Swedish firms, displayed about 3,000 metric tons of equipment worth about £3 million; of this, 300 machine tools were operating and manned so that the Hall gave the impression of a vast workshop. Some exhibitors showed films illustrating the functions of the equipment on show. With a few exceptions, the exhibitors were Swedish agents and distributors of national and foreign products, and Swedish manufacturers. The imported products were drawn from 24 foreign countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, East Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Liechenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.

Swedish agents and distributors exhibited no less than 77 items of British manufacture, which was impressive in itself, and particularly so considering that the British Exhibition was held only last May. Amongst British exhibitors, gear-cutting machines, lathes including a six-spindle automatic, electronic control equipment, compressed air valves and pumps, injection moulders for plastics, tyre moulding equipment and electric polishers, to mention a few, were prominent. The presentation of these exhibits was good and there were only a few notable gaps in the range of British equipment known to be covered by Swedish representatives.

The Swedish Association of Metal Working Industries and the Royal Institute of Technology (Department of Machine Tools) exhibited, and the Association had an information stand at the fair.

Outside the Hall, an equally large area was given over to exhibits of earth moving, mechanical handling and contractor's plant, much of it manned and working. The exhibits included excavators, tractors, platform-trucks, motor vehicle trailers and pneumatic rock-drilling equipment. There were also some smaller exhibits in mobile vans. This part of the fair had a businesslike and up-to-date appearance and attracted a corresponding amount of attention.

First reactions to the fair were that it had been a success. Attendance was restricted to those concerned with the trade. The organizers provided ample tickets for exhibitors to invite their clients. There were 10,000 additional tickets available for overseas visitors. This technical section of the fair benefited from the absence of the general public. Fifty-six thousand invitation tickets were handed in at the box office. Fair authorities were assured by exhibitors that they had received a welcome number of inquiries and orders; sales were confirmed to Norway, Denmark and the United Kingdom. One British firm sold a gear-cutting machine worth about £5,000 from the stand. The fair gave the impression that the organizers had provided good, orderly arrangements for the exhibitors, who had made good use of the space available for presentation and active display of their goods. The premises were attractive and the restaurant and other facilities were good. The opinion in Stockholm was that the St. Erik's Fair promoters had made a good move by re-organizing their annual fair in two sections, as they have done this year and intend to do in the future.

Ulster Year Book

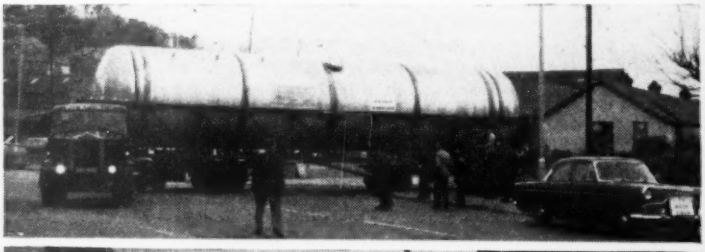
'The Ulster Year Book, 1960-62' includes a comprehensive review of Industrial Development in Northern Ireland. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. Price 10s. (11s. 4d. by post).

Overseas Trade Section

TRADING WITH THE COMMON MARKET

One of 21 new Leyland Worldmaster luxury coaches which have been delivered to the Netherlands Railways for long-distance continental touring. Powered by 150 h.p. horizontal Leyland diesel engines, they have 32-seat coachwork with a galley and toilet at the rear.

Below (i) Saro (Anglesey) Ltd., recently completed a contract for the construction of what is claimed to be the largest tanks in aluminium alloy ever to be built in Wales. They were produced to the order of Air Products Ltd., for tonnage oxygen plants required by Continental and U.K. steelworks. The first two tanks were exported as deck cargo to Genoa, where Air Products Ltd., are installing a tonnage oxygen plant at the O. Sinigaglia Steel Works. *Below* (ii) the export director of Smiths Clock & Watch Division, Mr. Kenneth Randall (right) shows the new Gay Gordon 30-hour alarm clock to Herr Albert Bernhardt, president of the German clock wholesalers association.



Mr. K. E. Harris (centre), director and general manager of Cossor Radar and Electronics Limited, explaining details of the Cossor ground secondary surveillance transmitter-receiver to Monsieur J. C. Auget (left) and Monsieur G. Roche, acceptance team engineers of the French Service Technique de la Navigation Aerienne, who visited the Cossor factory at Harlow, Essex in March of this year. The equipment forms part of the first civil ground secondary surveillance radar which is to be installed at Orly Airport, Paris – the first in Continental Europe.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Morocco and United Arab Republic (Egypt)

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of September 21, 1962, announced the renewal, for a period of one year from July 13, 1962, of the trade agreement signed between Morocco and the United Arab Republic (Egypt) on July 13, 1958, and modified by the protocol signed on July 10, 1961.

The quotas in the renewed agreement remain the same as those announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* notice of January 12, 1962 (page 74).

The French text of the announcement, with full details of quotas, may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Indonesia and Australia

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Australia and Indonesia has been extended for another year until June 30, 1963. The agreement was originally signed in 1959 for a period of one year and has been renewed annually since then. The agreement reaffirms the intention of both countries to promote an expansion of mutual trade and establishes a framework for trade development.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations & Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2197) quoting reference CRE 2480G.

British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10, 1962:

United States: Atlanta

The address of the British Consulate has been changed to: 814 Atlanta Merchandise Mart, 240 Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

The telephone number (Jackson 4-2691/2) remains unchanged.

Republic of South Africa: Port Elizabeth

The address of the British Consulate has been changed to: The Standard Bank Building, 7th Floor, 22-24 Main Street, Port Elizabeth.

The telephone number is now 29549/0. There is no change in the Post Box number i.e. 917.

Republic of South Africa: East London

The address and telephone number of the Honorary British Vice-Consulate, East London, have been changed to: 603 United Building, Gladstone Street, P.O. Box 161, East London. (Tel. 5461).

Glossary of Atomic Terms

The fourth edition of the booklet 'Glossary of Atomic Terms' has been published by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Copies available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d.

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.

ARGENTINA

Telephone Equipment: Revolution Indicating Equipment for Flota Argentina de Navegacion Fluvial. (Further Information.) November 5. E.S.B. 18391/62.
Port Development Studies for Secretaria de Obras Publicas. December 20. E.S.B. 31348/62.

AUSTRALIA

Cotton Ginning Plant for Public Works Department, Perth. December 11. E.S.B. 31710/62.*
Transformers for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. December 3. E.S.B. 30958/62.*

South Australian Committee on Public Works:
Building Project (Public Library). (Advance Information.) Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 31705/62.
Sewerage Scheme. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 31704/62.

Brisbane City Council:
Ring Main Units and Fuse Switches. November 16. E.S.B. 31707/62.*
Radio Telephone Communication Units. November 2. E.S.B. 31706/62.*

Cairns Regional Electricity Board:
Earth Boring Unit. November 14. E.S.B. 31338/62.
Isolating Switches. November 14. E.S.B. 31337/62.

Commonwealth Stores, Supplies and Tender Board:
Centre Lathes. November 15. E.S.B. 31709/62.*
Film Drying Cabinets. November 8. E.S.B. 31708/62.*
Milling Machines. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30848/62.*
Diamond Pyramid Hardness Testing Machine. November 13. E.S.B. 31711/62.*
Photographic Reproducing Equipment. October 30. E.S.B. 31392/62.*

BRAZIL

Thermal Electric Power Plant for Superintendencia de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 8. E.S.B. 27928/62.

BURMA

Flour for Civil Stores Committee. October 30. E.S.B. 31347/62.*

Civil Supplies Management Board, Rangoon:
Typewriting Paper. October 30. E.S.B. 31350/62.*
Newsprint. October 29. E.S.B. 31315/62.*

Burma Purchase Board:
Abrasive Material. October 29. E.S.B. 30966/62.*
Windows. October 29. E.S.B. 30967/62.*
Wire Rope. October 29. E.S.B. 30968/62.*
Iron Strip. October 29. E.S.B. 30969/62.*
Wire Mesh. October 29. E.S.B. 30970/62.*
Washers. October 29. E.S.B. 31325/62.*

CANADA

Cranes (Gantry) for Manitoba Hydro. November 13. E.S.B. 31339/62.*

CEYLON

Rail Anchors for Ministry of Transport and Works. January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 31336/62.*
Generators for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. November 22. E.S.B. 30954/62.*
Plain and Corrugated Sheets for Ceylon Transport Board. November 14. E.S.B. 31701/62.*
Construction of a Rice Mill for Commissioners of Co-operative Development. October 31. E.S.B. 30950/62.
Air Compressor for Ministry of Labour and Nationalized Services. November 21. E.S.B. 20952/62.*
Construction of Harbour for The Engineering Corporation. December 31. E.S.B. 31729/62.*
Glass Jars for Marketing Dept., Canning Factory, Narahenpita. October 31. E.S.B. 30949/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:
Fans. December 4. E.S.B. 30996/62.
Cable. December 4. E.S.B. 30997/62.
Refrigeration Equipment. November 20. E.S.B. 30951/62.

Ministry of Health:
Drugs. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 31825/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 31826/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 31301/62.*
Multi Vitamin Preparation. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 31827/62.*
Drugs. November 29. E.S.B. 31823/62.*
Arrowroot; Barley; Malted Milk. Closing date December 28. Tender documents available for loan. E.S.B. 31302/62.
Pharmaceuticals. December 28. E.S.B. 31301/62.
Pharmaceutical Preparations. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 31824/62.*

CHILE

La Gerencia de Consejo de Fomento y Investigaciones Agricolas:
Milk Processing Plant. November 29. E.S.B. 24619/62.*
Milk Processing Plant. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 31712/62.*

COLOMBIA

Transformers for Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bogota. December 14. E.S.B. 31335/62.
Completion of Barranquilla Airport for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 30007/62.
Civil Engineering Works for Empresas Publicas de Medellin. December 19. E.S.B. 31351/62.

Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal:
Filter Control Equipment. October 29. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 31322/62.*
Electric Motors. October 29. E.S.B. 31323/62.*

(*Continued on page 807*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

EGYPT

P.V.C. Powders and Auxiliaries for Misr Beida Dyers, S.A.E. November 3. E.S.B. 30955/62.*
Transmission Lines for Ministry of Public Works. December 4. E.S.B. 30956/62.
Pumping Station; Transformer Stations for Egyptian Desert Development Organization. November 3. E.S.B. 30957/62.
Spares for Motor Vehicles, etc. for Ministry of Communications. November 10. Tender documents available in Arabic. E.S.B. 31817/62.*
Transformer Sub-Station for Electricity and Gas Administration. November 11. E.S.B. 31715/62.*

General Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan:

Fruit Juice Plants. Closing date postponed to November 4. E.S.B. 13131/62.*
Transformer Station. November 17. E.S.B. 31000/62.*

Egyptian Railways:

Cranes. (Further Information.) Closing date now January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 24916/62.
Conveyor. October 29. E.S.B. 31714/62.
Steel Bars and Plates. November 15. E.S.B. 31331/62.

FRANCE

Paper Towels for SHAPE. November 2. A limited number of tender documents available. E.S.B. 31349/62.*
Radio Communication Sets. November 26. A limited number of tender documents available. E.S.B. 31726/62.*

GREECE

Tractor and Trailer Unit for Public Power Corporation. November 21. E.S.B. 30859/62.*

N.A.T.O. Infrastructure Contract.

Supply and Installation of HF/5 KW/SSB Radio Equipment for the Greek Authorities. Apply by October 29. G.D. 95/62 (48).

Ministry of Trade:

Optical Apparatus; Transformers; Rectifying Elements. November 15. E.S.B. 30860/62.*
Radio Beacon. October 30. E.S.B. 30861/62.*
Printing Press; Lathe; Accounting Machine. November 8. E.S.B. 31332/62.*

INDIA

Electrical Equipment for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 28505/62.*
Gravel Treatment Plant for National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 22758/62.
Sub-Station Equipment for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to November 1. E.S.B. 465/62.*
Menthol Plant for Government of Jammu and Kashmir. November 30. E.S.B. 31830/62.
Transmission Line Towers for Talchar Thermal Scheme, Orissa. November 12. E.S.B. 31849/62.*
Lightning Arresters for Damodar Valley Corporation. December 17. E.S.B. 31831/62.*
Electrical Equipment for Bihar State Electricity Board. November 1. E.S.B. 31835/62.
Sheet Pile Extracting Equipment for Tarakka Barrage Project. October 30. E.S.B. 31837/62.
Boiler Feed Pumps for The Controller of Purchase and Stores. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 31832/62.*
Fork Lifts for Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30849/62.*
Railway Equipment for the North Eastern Railway. November 15. E.S.B. 30986/62.
Electrical Measuring/Recording Instruments for Gujarat Electricity Board. November 16. E.S.B. 31394/62.
Cable and Cable Boxes for The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30816/62.*

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.:

Universal Hobbing Machine. October 31. E.S.B. 31386/62. D.L.F.
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment. October 31. E.S.B. 31385/62. D.L.F.

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Visual Indicator Lamps. November 22. E.S.B. 30991/62.
Switches. November 23. E.S.B. 30992/62.
Steel Tubular Poles. December 4. E.S.B. 30993/62.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:

Circuit Breakers. November 22. E.S.B. 31360/62.*
Transformers. November 28. E.S.B. 31361/62.*
Air Break Switches; Lightning Arresters. November 5. E.S.B. 31359/62.*
Post Insulators and Tubular Posts. November 12. E.S.B. 31362/62.*
Colliery Structures and Plant. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 31853/62.*
Colliery Structures and Plant. January 14, 1963. E.S.B. 31852/62.
Washing Unit and Steam Jenny. November 10. E.S.B. 31850/62.
Air Compressors; Tyre Inflators. October 10. E.S.B. 31851/62.

IRAN

Lenses for Railway Lamps for Iranian State Railways. November 18. E.S.B. 31400/62.*
Paper for Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. November 18. E.S.B. 31872/62.*

IRAQ

Civil Engineering Project for Ministry of Works and Housing. April 9, 1963. E.S.B. 31721/62.

Ministry of Finance:

Surgical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30936/62.*
Printing Machines. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29406/62.*
D.D.T. November 11. E.S.B. 31797/62.
X-Ray Films. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 30972/62.*
Physiotherapy Unit. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30507/62.*

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:

Studio Sound and Ancillary Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30508/62.*
X-Ray Films. November 4. E.S.B. 30972/62.

Ministry of Defence:

Materials for Dry Cell Production. E.S.B. 30941/62.*
Chemicals. E.S.B. 30971/62.*
Cardboard and Paper. E.S.B. 31106/62.*
Galvanized Pierced Steel Plank. E.S.B. 30940/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Miscellaneous Stores for Coras Iompair Eireann. October 31. E.S.B. 31399/62.

ITALY

N.A.T.O. Infrastructure Contract.

Supply and Installation of System of High Frequency Apparatus for Ground-Air R.T. Communications for Italian Authorities. Apply by October 31. G.D. 96/62. (189).

IVORY COAST

Tyres for Travaux Publics de la Cote D'Ivoire. November 3. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 31367/62.*

JORDAN

Construction of Sewage System for Council of the Municipality of Amman. (Further Information.) Closing date now December 20. E.S.B. 28546/62.

KENYA

The City Council of Nairobi:

Pipes and Specials. November 5. E.S.B. 30999/62.*
Sluice Valves; Hydrants. November 5. E.S.B. 30998/62.*

KOREA

Licorice for Office of Supply. November 8. E.S.B. 31870/62.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Switchgear. November 11. E.S.B. 31312/62.*
Wiring Accessories. November 7. E.S.B. 31313/62.*
Transmission Lines and Cables. November 14. E.S.B. 31818/62.*

MALAYA

Public Works Department:

Pressure Filter. November 15. E.S.B. 31812/62.
Primary Crusher. November 1. E.S.B. 31813/62.

NETHERLANDS

Constructional Project for Director of Waterways, Directorate of Roads. October 30. E.S.B. 30942/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Dredging Equipment for Auckland Harbour Board. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 31828/62.

General Post Office:

Humidistats; Thermostats. November 14. E.S.B. 31802/62.*
Portable Earth Drills. November 15. E.S.B. 31804/62.*
Clocks. November 16. E.S.B. 31805/62.*
Tools; Taps. November 13. E.S.B. 31803/62.*
P.V.C. Pipes; Cement; Reamers. November 9. E.S.B. 31372/62.*

NIGERIA

Civil Engineering Works for Electricity Corporation. November 23. E.S.B. 31306/62.*

PAKISTAN

Inspection Agency for Pakistan Eastern Railway. December 20. E.S.B. 31722/62.*
Steel Wire for Capital Development Authority. November 15. E.S.B. 31821/62.

Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies:

Duplicating Machines. November 5. E.S.B. 31370/62.
Coin Press. October 31. E.S.B. 31368/62.
Paper. October 29. E.S.B. 31377/62.*
Typewriters. November 19. E.S.B. 31371/62.

Telegraph and Telephone Directorate General:

Electrical Equipment. November 10. E.S.B. 31378/62.
Telephone Switchboard Equipment. November 12. E.S.B. 31379/62.
Wireless Equipment. November 12. E.S.B. 31363/62.
Cadmium Copper Wire. November 14. E.S.B. 31820/62.

The Director of Supply:

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Stone Crusher. November 8. E.S.B. 31375/62.*
Printing Press Equipment. October 31. E.S.B. 30974/62.*
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Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes; Cast Iron Gibault Joints. November 5. E.S.B. 31764/62.*

PERU

Rust Protection for Lima Light and Power Company. October 31. E.S.B. 31308/62.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Slaughterhouse Equipment for Beira Municipality. November 21. E.S.B. 31833/62.
Building Project for Public Works Department. November 7. E.S.B. 31861/62.

Ports, Railway and Transport Department:

Railway Inspection Car. November 14. E.S.B. 31843/62.
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Clinic Equipment. November 2. E.S.B. 31845/62.
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Various Paints. November 5. E.S.B. 31847/62.

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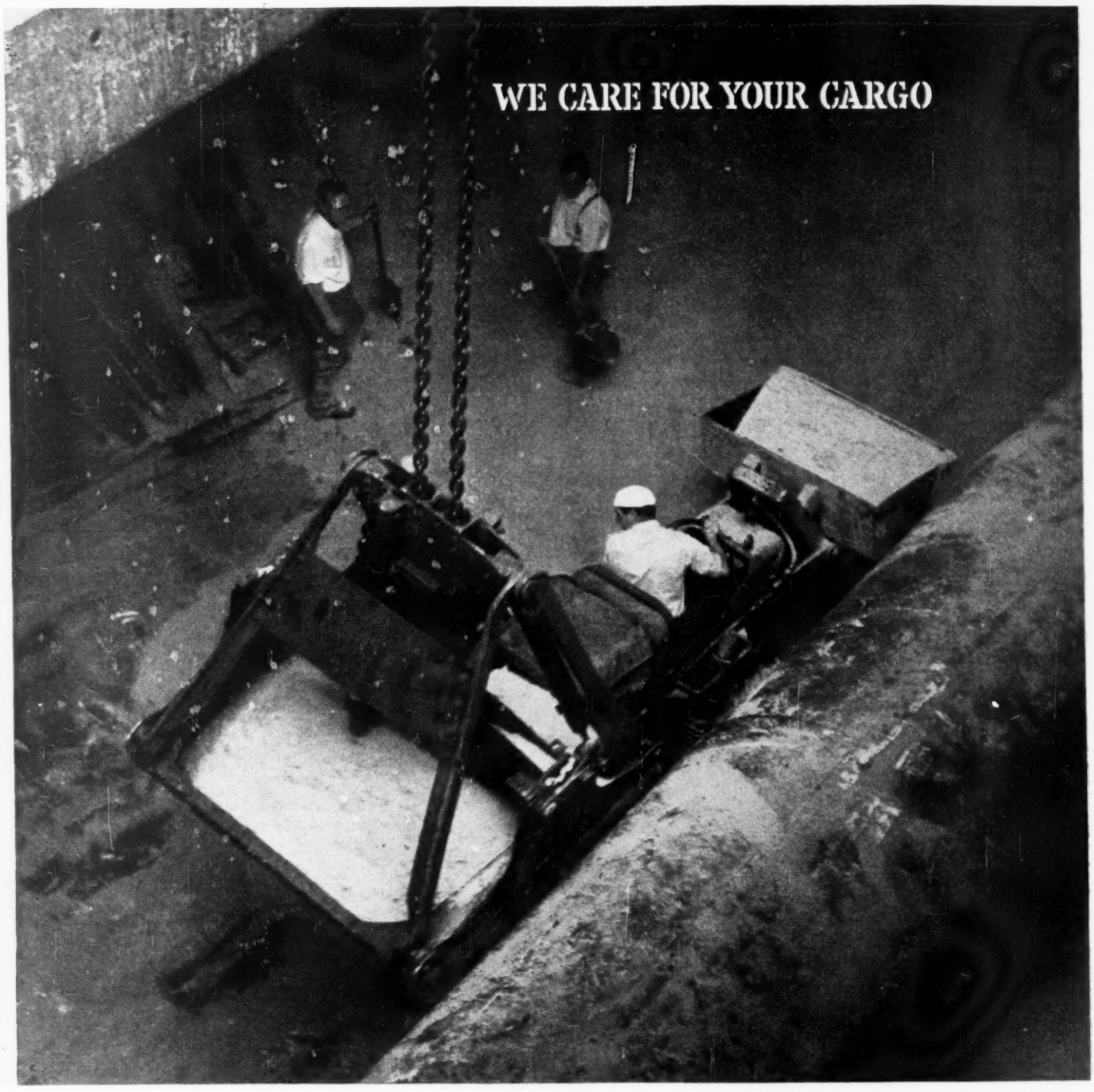

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Meters. October 31. E.S.B. 31788/62.*

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SOUTH VIETNAM

Photographic and Projection Material for Central Purchasing Authority. October 31. E.S.B. 31725/62.*

SUDAN

Steel Products for Department of Land Use and Rural Water Development. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30911/62.*
Monitoring Equipment for Department of Posts and Telegraph. November 12. E.S.B. 31786/62.*

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Fluorescent Lighting Equipment. November 20. E.S.B. 31768/62.*

THAILAND

Copper Conductor; Electric Socket for State Railways. October 29. E.S.B. 31388/62.
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TRINIDAD

Ministry of Health and Housing:
Hospital Equipment. November 3. E.S.B. 31346/62.*
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Sulpha Drugs. November 3. Specification only available. E.S.B. 31344/62.*
Pharmaceutical Sundries. November 3. Specification only available. E.S.B. 31345/62.*

TURKEY

Steel Tyres for State Railways Administration. November 5. E.S.B. 31769/62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Turbines for Bureau of Reclamation. (Further Information.) October 30. E.S.B. 18195/62.*

U.S. Corps of Engineers:
Control Switchboards; Motor Generators; Carrier Current Equipment. (Further Information). October 29. E.S.B. 30251/62.
Hydraulic Turbines. November 1. E.S.B. 31783/62.*

URUGUAY

El Consejo Nacional de Ensenanza Secundaria:
Typewriters, Calculating Machines, Stencils. December 5. E.S.B. 31840/62.*
Physics Apparatus. December 6. E.S.B. 31841/62.*
Projection Equipment. December 7. E.S.B. 31842/62.*
Laboratory Apparatus. December 4. E.S.B. 31838/62.*
Biological Instruments. December 5. E.S.B. 31839/62.*

VENEZUELA

Hydro-Electric Station for the Guayana Corporation. November 30. E.S.B. 31727/62.

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (inquiries by telephone City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for copying machine. (E.S.B. 30781/62.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; beverages; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 8461/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 29567/62.)
Inquiry for coal handling plant. (E.S.B. 36576/62.)
Pipe-line project – further information. (E.S.B. 28885/62.)

Austria
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 31407/62.)

Bahrain
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 31271/62.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for industrial supplies, port supplies and equipment; foundry equipment. (E.S.B. 31141/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 31252/62.)

Bolivia
Market report on building materials. (E.S.B. 27157/62.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for marine hardware; fishing equipment. (E.S.B. 31578/62.)
Agency inquiry for builders hardware. (E.S.B. 31046/62.)
Inquiry for food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 31064/62.)
Review of business and economic conditions in Alberta, January – June 1962. (E.S.B. 28876/62.)

Chile
Manufacture under licence – insulating tape; starters for fluorescent lighting tubes. (E.S.B. 30799/62.)

Colombia
Market report on hand tools. (E.S.B. 28406/62.)

Cyprus
Inquiry for bottles. (E.S.B. 31158/62.)
Inquiry for decorative cotton wool; artificial snow. (E.S.B. 31002/62.)

Czechoslovakia
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 2264/62.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for ferrous and non-ferrous metals; marine equipment; steel tubes; pumps. (E.S.B. 30642/62.)
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

Ethiopia
Inquiry for stationery. (E.S.B. 31340/62.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for canned foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 31504/62.)
Agency inquiry for jersey fabrics; proofed poplin. (E.S.B. 30636/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for building materials. (E.S.B. 31112/62.)
Agency inquiry for household equipment. (E.S.B. 31118/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools; heating equipment refrigerators; sanitary apparatus. (E.S.B. 31119/62.)
Inquiry for educational games; stationery; furniture for schools and offices. (E.S.B. 31494/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 31036/62.)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 31045/62.)
Inquiry for washing machines. (E.S.B. 31260/62.)
Inquiry for equipment for chemicals and beverage industry; industrial tanks and apparatus; chemical apparatus. (E.S.B. 31264/62.)
Economic report, October 1 – 7, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, August 24, 1962 – quota for fresh cut flowers. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, January 3, 1962 – raw hides, etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Guinea (Republic of)
Specialist Trading Organizations. (C.R.E. 4194/G.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 31068/62.)

Israel
Inquiry for thermostats. (E.S.B. 30126/62.)
Inquiry for car batteries. (E.S.B. 31063/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 31150/62.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 31072/62.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for beverages. (E.S.B. 19360/62.)

Jordan
Market report on foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 21661/62.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for domestic electrical fittings; cable conduit and accessories. (E.S.B. 31187/62.)

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Malaya
Economic report, June – August 1962. (C.R.E. 825/R/4.)

Morocco
Economic report, January – June 1962. (C.R.E. 5671/59.)

New Zealand
Inquiry in respect of sewage project. (E.S.B. 31309/62.)

Pakistan
Payments to government contractors and suppliers. (E.S.B. 31250/62.)

Philippines
Inquiry for grinding balls. (E.S.B. 31230/62.)
Inquiry for power cable. (E.S.B. 31224/62.)

Poland
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Portuguese East Africa
Agency inquiry for railway wagons; rails and points. (E.S.B. 31164/62.)

Roumania
Economic report, July – September 1962. (C.R.E. 4321/62.)

Sierra Leone
Inquiry for laundry and dry cleaning equipment. (E.S.B. 31097/62.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for textiles; bedding; underwear; clothing; novelty items (E.S.B. 31245/62.)

South Africa
Inquiry for engines; pumps. (E.S.B. 31199/62.)

Spain
Agency inquiry for tin plate; nylon strips. (E.S.B. 31471/62.)
Inquiry for prefabricated houses. (E.S.B. 31262/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; household products. (E.S.B. 30774/62.)
Agency inquiry for souvenirs; paper goods; toys; household articles; decoration. (E.S.B. 30716/62.)
Agency inquiry for caravans. (E.S.B. 31109/62.)
Agency inquiry for paper; office equipment. (E.S.B. 30779/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 30780/62.)
Inquiry for slotted pins. (E.S.B. 31172/62.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 31437/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for furniture, fittings and accessories. (E.S.B. 31241/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel (E.S.B. 31023/62.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for yarn; blankets; chemical products. (E.S.B. 30168/62.)
Agency inquiry yarns; vegetable oils. (E.S.B. 31011/62.)

Trucial States
Agency inquiry for vehicles, components and accessories; pumping sets; pipes; tools; air conditioning plant; building materials; paint. (E.S.B. 30681/62.)
Market report on sugar. (E.S.B. 25872/62.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for pipes; steel strip; chemicals; motors and generators; windshield glass; plastics. (E.S.B. 31167/62.)
Agency inquiry for radio components; ventilator components; office supplies; plastics; machinery and plant; constructional materials. (E.S.B. 31168/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for brushes; toilet accessories; cutlery. (E.S.B. 31132/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; chocolate; beverages – further information. (E.S.B. 29779/62.)
Inquiry for steel bars and tubing. (E.S.B. 37442/61.)
Inquiry for wire rods. (E.S.B. 31001/62.)
Inquiry for slate. (E.S.B. 31648/62.)
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 870/62.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant; steel matrices; chemicals. (E.S.B. 31219/62.)

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Telephone inquiries should be made to WATerloo 4944, Extension 1195.

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

'Practical Guide' to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome and the Implementing Regulations

THE FOLLOWING is an unofficial translation of the 'Practical Guide' (*Guide Pratique*) published by the Commission of the European Economic Community (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 12, page 777).

Attention is drawn to the fact that this is an unofficial translation and that the only authentic versions of the 'Practical Guide' are those issued in the languages of the European Economic Community.

English translations of the Treaty of Rome and of the Regulations referred to in the Guide are available from H.M. Stationery Office.

Preface

The present 'Practical Guide' is intended to help undertakings and associations of undertakings to fulfil the formalities necessary to comply with, or to benefit from the protection of, the 'competition rules' laid down by Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and the implementing regulations.

This Guide attempts to answer the questions which have been most often asked up to now. However, attention is particularly drawn to the fact that the considerations set out are without prejudice to the eventual interpretations of the provisions of the Treaty or of the regulations as may be made in connection with decisions by the Commission or the tribunals in specific cases; statements made in this document are in no way binding.

The provisions at present in force are:

(a) *Articles* 85 *and* 86 *of the Treaty of Rome* of March 25, 1957, establishing the European Economic Community (EEC);

(b) *Regulation No.* 17 *of the Council*, dated February 6, 1962 (First Implementing Regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty), published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities No. 13 of February 21, 1962 (page 204 *et seq.*) which came into force on March 13, 1962, as modified by Regulation No. 59 of the Council, dated July 3, 1962, published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities No. 58 of July 10, 1962 (page 1655 *et seq.*) which came into force on July 11, 1962;

(c) *Regulation No.* 26 *of the Council*, dated April 4, 1962 (Regulation applying certain rules of competition to the production of, and trade in agricultural products), published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities No. 30 of April 20, 1962 (page 993 *et seq.*), as modified by Regulation No. 49 of the Council, dated June 29, 1962, published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities No. 53 (page 1571);

(d) *Regulation No.* 27 *of the Commission*, dated May 3, 1962 (First Implementing Regulation persuant to Regulation No. 17) published in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities No. 35 of May 10, 1962 (page 1118 *et seq.*), which came into force on May 11, 1962

Under Article 85, undertakings must examine whether the agreements, decisions and concerted practices in which they participate are likely to affect trade between Member States, and have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market. Under Article 86, undertakings will be required to examine whether they occupy a dominant position in the Common Market, or a substantial part of the Common Market, whether they are exploiting this position improperly and whether trade between Member States is likely to be affected thereby.

This will doubtless mean that many agreements or practices will have to be modified or suppressed in order to avoid sanctions (fines or penalties) or possible consequences in civil law (particularly actions for avoidance of contracts or for damages); in other cases, a request for a declaration that Article 85, paragraph 1, does not apply will be needed.

Undertakings may request a 'negative clearance' to show that their activities do not necessitate an intervention by the Commission under Articles 85 and 86.

Undertakings wishing to take advantage of Article 85, paragraph 3, may, and in certain cases must, submit a notification to the Commission.

The procedures for notification are not intended to substitute control by administrative and judiciary authorities for the undertaking's own responsibility. It is rather for the undertakings in the first place, on their own responsibility, to see that the prohibitions laid down are observed. .

Any person showing a justified interest in objecting to agreements, concerted practices and improper exploitation of dominant positions may lodge a complaint on the basis of Article 3 of Regulation No. 17. Lastly, the procedures to be followed by the Commission and its services in ensuring that the Treaty is observed are also explained in this Guide.

PART I – GENERAL

I. What are the Provisions of Article 85 of the Treaty?

1. Paragraph 1 of Article 85 prohibits certain *agreements between undertakings, certain decisions by associations of undertakings and certain concerted practices* which have *as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion* of competition.

This article gives certain typical, but not exhaustive, examples:

—the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions (for example, by fixing uniform reductions, discounts or terms of payment),

—the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development or investment (for example by allocating production quotas or fixing maximum production capacity),

—market sharing or the sharing of sources to supply. (For example: market sharing on a geographical basis or mutual respect of national markets),

—the application of unequal conditions to parties undertak-

(1) For convenience the agreements, decisions and concerted practices which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition will be designated from now on as "arrangements".

(*Continued on next page*)

European Economic Community *(Continued)*

ing equivalent engagements in commercial transactions, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage (for example, by granting to certain customers unjustified advantages to the detriment of the competitive position of other customers),

—making the conclusion of a contract subject to the acceptance by the other party to the contract of additional obligations, which, by their nature or according to commercial practice have no connection with the subject of such contract (for example, by obliging customers or suppliers to buy or sell some other merchandise simultaneously, or to accept or provide some other service unconnected with the first).

2. The arrangement must restrict, prevent or distort competition *within the Common Market* (see Article 227 of the Treaty). If it has these effects only outside the Common Market and if it has no other effects, the prohibition in Article 85, paragraph 1, does not apply.

3. Lastly, the arrangement must be *likely to affect trade between Member States of the European Economic Community*.

This will generally be the case if the arrangement regulates economic exchanges (of goods or services) across frontiers or if it affects such exchanges (for example an arrangement governing the conduct of participants in trade between two Member States).

4. If all these conditions are satisfied, the arrangements are prohibited without the need for prior decision by any authority, except when a decision is taken in pursuance of Article 85 paragraph 3 declaring the prohibition inapplicable in a specific case. However, as regards arrangements existing when Regulation No. 17 came into force, the prohibition applies only as from March 13, 1962. This results from the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Communities of April 6, 1962, in the Bosch case. (Case No. 13/61, *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities 1962, No. 33 page 108.)

5. Under Article 85, paragraph 3, *the prohibition in Article 85, paragraph 1, may be declared not to apply* to arrangements which simultaneously satisfy two positive conditions and two negative conditions.

The two positive conditions are as follows:

(a) The arrangement must help to improve the production or distribution of goods or to promote technical or economic progress (for example, agreements for rationalization or standardization;); and

(b) The arrangement must at the same time allow consumers a fair share of the profit resulting from such improvement or progress (this might be the case for example, if a fall in prices or improvement in quality or services had resulted).

The two negative conditions are as follows:

(a) The arrangement must not subject the concerns in question to any restrictions which are not indispensable to the achievement of the above objectives;

(b) The arrangement must not enable such concerns to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial part of the goods concerned.

6. In short, an undertaking may conclude:

(a) That the arrangement falls under Article 85, paragraph 1 and that it cannot hope to benefit from Article 85, paragraph 3.

The undertaking then has the choice between suppressing or modifying the arrangement either on its own initiative or under the procedure envisaged in Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 if the arrangement was already in existence on March 13, 1962, (see Part 2, No. III);

(b) That the arrangement falls under Article 85, paragraph 1, but that it is in a position to invoke Article 85, paragraph 3, because it considers that the four conditions cited above are satisfied. In this case, the undertaking must examine whether it needs to fulfil certain formalities set out in Part 2 (No. III), and in particular whether it needs to notify the arrangement to the Commission of the European Economic Community (voluntary notification is always possible);

(c) That it is not clear whether the arrangement falls under Article 85, paragraph 1, but that the undertaking wishes nevertheless to know whether the Commission considers that it is not bound to intervene in the particular case. In this event, the undertaking can ask the Commission for a 'negative clearance' (see Part 2, No. II). This need not however be done, since it is possible to submit a notification 'for appropriate purposes' by completing Part IV and V of Form B provided for by Regulation No. 27.

II. What are the Provisions of Article 86 of the Treaty?

The four following conditions must be satisfied for the application of Article 86:

1. The undertakings concerned must, alone or with others, *hold a dominant position* on the market for a certain product or service.

2. The undertakings must hold *a dominant position within the Common Market or a substantial part of it*. A substantial part of the Common Market may also be comprised in single Member States.

Member States.

3. A dominant position as such is not prohibited, but only *the improper exploitation of it:* Thus it is improper action that is prohibited.

According to Article 86, the following practices in particular shall be deemed to amount to improper exploitation:

– The direct or indirect imposition of any unfair purchase or selling prices or of any other unfair trading conditions,

– the limitation of production, markets or technical development to the prejudice of consumers,

– the application of unequal conditions to parties undertaking equivalent engagements in commercial transactions, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage,

– making the conclusion of a contract subject to the acceptance by the other party to the contract of additional obligations which by their nature or according to commercial practice have no connection with the subject of such contract.

4. Lastly, *trade between member states must be likely to be affected.*

If these four conditions are satisfied, the improper exploitation is *prohibited without the need for prior decision by any authority.*

III. Who Ensures that the Prohibitions Contained in Articles 85 and 86 will be Observed?

The Observance of the prohibitions contained in Articles 85 and 86 is ensured:

1. *By the Commission of the European Economic Community:*

(a) Either on its own initiative, on the basis of its own information or of information communicated to it,

(b) or at the request (complaint) of a member state or any natural or legal person establishing a justified interest.

2. *By the tribunals of member states,* pronouncing on Article 85, paragraphs 1 and 2, and on Article 86 within their own competence.

3. *By the competent administration authorities of Member States,* to whom in particular complaints may be addressed.

IV. Who may Declare the Prohibition in Article 85, Paragraph 1, Inapplicable by Virtue of Article 85, Paragraph 3?

Only the *Commission* of the European Economic Community (Article 9, Paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17) whose decisions are subject to verification by the Court of Justice of the European Communities (See Part 3, VI).

V. The Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty to Public Undertakings

Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty apply equally to private and to public undertakings.

However, under Article 90, paragraph 2 of the Treaty, undertakings – private or public – which are charged with the management of services of general economic interest or having the character of a fiscal monopoly are subject to the rules in Articles 85 and 86 in so far as the application of these rules does not obstruct the *de jure* or *de facto* performance of the specific tasks entrusted to them. The development of trade must not be affected to such an extent as would be contrary to the interests of the Community.

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European Economic Community (*Continued*)

VI. Field of Application of Articles 85 and 86

In the present legal situation, Articles 85 and 86 apply in principle to all branches of the economy, and in particular also to banking, insurance and transport.

There are however certain exceptions:

1. Articles 85 and 86 do not modify the provisions of the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, in particular Articles 65, 66, 79 and 80 (Article 232, paragraph 1, of the E.E.C. Treaty).

2. Articles 85 and 86 do not derogate from the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. (Article 232, paragraph 2 of the E.E.C. Treaty).

3. Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty, and also the provisions made for their implementation (i.e. at present, Regulation No. 17 of the Council and Regulation No. 27 of the Commission) *apply to agreements, decisions and practices* relating to production of and trade in products set out in Annex II of the Treaty *(agricultural products) only with effect* from July 30, 1962.

This follows from Articles 1 and 5 of Regulation No. 26 of the Council as modified by Article 1 of Regulation No. 49.

Article 2 of this Regulation provides however that Article 85, paragraph 1, shall not apply to agreements, decisions and practices relating to production of or trade in the aforementioned agricultural products which form an integral part of a national marketing organization or which are essential for the attainment of the objectives set out in Article 39 of the Treaty.

In particular Article 85, paragraph 1, does not apply to agreements, decisions and practices or farmers, farmers' associations or federations of such associations belonging to a single Member State, in so far as, without entailing any obligation to charge a fixed price, they concern production or sale of agricultural products or the use of shared equipment for storage, handling or processing of agricultural produce, unless the Commission determines that competition is thereby excluded or that the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty are endangered.

PART II – RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF UNDERTAKINGS

The applicable provisions impose certain obligations on undertakings, but also give them certain rights.

I. Complaints

Under Article 3, paragraph 2, of Regulation No. 17, any natural or legal person who shows a justified interest has the right to request the Commission to find that Article 85 or Article 86 is being infringed with a view to putting a stop to it.

Seven copies of the complaint must be submitted to the Commission of the European Economic Community, Directorate General for Competition, Directorate for Restrictive Agreements and Monopolies, 12, Avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15. The formalities to be observed are set out in Part III (No. 1).

Undertakings are recommended to use form C, copies of which may be obtained in particular from the services of the Commission, from trade organizations and from Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Member States.

The complainant must describe its justified interest in detail; this justified interest in the cessation of the infringement may exist, for example, as a result of damage suffered because of the infringement.

If a justified interest is not established, the complaint is useful as an indication enabling the Commission to begin investigations on its own initiative.

It is in the complainant's interest that the complaint should at the very outset contain enough evidence or serious indications of the existence of an infringement of the Treaty.

II. Request for a 'Negative Clearance'

1. The procedure only operates on request.

The object of the request is that the Commission should state that, according to the information it has received, there are no grounds for it to intervene under Article 85, paragraph 1, or Article 86 with respect to an arrangement, decision or practice (Article 3 of Regulation No. 17).

Such a request must be sent **only to the Commission of the European Economic Community,** Directorate General for Competition, Directorate for Restrictive Agreements and Monopolies, 12, Avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15.

Any undertaking which is a party to the arrangements, decisions or practices specified in Article 85 or Article 86 is entitled to submit the request. If the request is submitted only by some of the undertakings which are parties to the arrangement, they must inform the other undertakings which are also parties to it (Article 1, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 27).

If a 'negative clearance' is requested under Article 85, paragraph 1, form A should be sent to the Commission in seven copies duly completed and signed (Article 4, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 27).

2. After examination, the Commission may grant a 'negative clearance' to the applicant when, according to the information it has received, it is of the opinion that there are no grounds for it to intervene under Article 85, paragraph 1, or Article 86 with respect to an arrangement, decision or practice.

The 'negative clearance' is related to the information available to the Commission at the time when the clearance is given. Fresh information or the subsequent discovery of further facts unknown to the Commission at the time of its decision will reopen the question of the scope of the clearance which has been granted. It is therefore greatly in the interest of the undertakings concerned to furnish the fullest information possible.

III. Request for Application of Article 85, Paragraph 3

1. General

As has already been explained above, arrangements between undertakings, decisions of associations of undertakings and concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between Member States and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market, are prohibited without the need for prior decision by any authority.

The prohibition may be declared inapplicable when the conditions set out in Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty (see sections 1-5 of Part I) are satisfied.

Only the Commission of the European Economic Community is competent to declare the provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1, inapplicable (Article 9, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17); undertakings wishing to obtain such a decision must therefore approach the Commission.

When the Commission declares a prohibition inapplicable it will state the date from which its decision shall take effect (Article 6 of Regulation No. 17).

The procedure to be followed in order to obtain a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, and the effect of the Commission's decision will differ according to whether:

(a) it is a question of arrangements specified in Article 85, paragraph 1, and concluded after March 12, 1962 (these are called hereafter 'new arrangements'*); or were in existence before March 13, 1962 (these are called hereafter 'existing arrangements');

(b) it is a question of arrangements specified in Article 85, paragraph 1, and for which a notification is necessary, that is to say the arrangements *do not fall within* the categories specified in Article 4, paragraph 2, of Regulation No. 17 (these are called hereafter 'arrangements subject to notification'); for which notification is unnecessary, that is to say the arrangements fall within the categories specified in Article 4, paragraph 2, of Regulation No. 17 (these are called hereafter 'arrangements exempted from notification').

* March 13, 1962 is the date of entry into force of Regulation No. 17.

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2. Categories of arrangements subject to notification

Notification is to be envisaged for arrangements specified in Article 85, paragraph 1, for which the parties wish to obtain either a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, or the special treatment provided for in Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 (see point 4 below).

For certain categories of arrangements notification is a *necessary* formality because the prohibition in Article 85, paragraph 1, may only be lifted by the Commission.

(a) if a notification has been made (Article 4, paragraph 1, Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 7, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17);

(b) and, *in principle*, with effect as from the date of notification (Article 6 of Regulation No. 17).

Among the categories of arrangements subject to notification may be mentioned:

– international arrangements with participants from different Member States and which have as their object restrictions of competition (price fixing, market sharing, determination of rebates and conditions, rationalization, establishment of standards, types etc.),

– arrangements with participants from only one member State and which regulate imports and/or exports between member States,

– arrangements in which undertakings in third countries participate, in so far as these may affect trade between member States.

General exceptions are set out under point 3 below.

3. Categories of arrangements exempt from notification

The categories of arrangements exempted from notification are set out in Article 4, paragraph 2, of Regulation No. 17; the list applies equally to new and existing arrangements falling under Article 85, paragraph 1 (Article 5, paragraphs 2, of Regulation No. 17).

These categories are exempt from compulsory notification. Although voluntary notification is possible (Articles 4, paragraph 2, and 5, paragraph 2, last sentence, of Regulation No. 17), notification is not compulsory:

(a) because the interested parties may obtain a decision of the Commission by applying Article 85, paragraph 3, even without formal notification, and

(b) because the retrospective effect of the decision lifting the prohibition of Article 85, paragraph 1, is not limited to the date of notification.

On the other hand, the special treatment provided for in Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 is always subject to a notification having been made even if the conditions of Article 85, paragraph 3, are not satisfied (see point 4 below).

Arrangements are exempted from notification when:

1. Undertakings of only one Member State take part and such agreements, decisions and concerted practices involve neither imports nor exports between Member States.

2. Only two undertakings take part and the sole effect of these arrangements is:

(a) To restrict the freedom of one party to the contract to fix prices or conditions of trading in the re-sale of goods which have been acquired from the other party to the contract, or

(b) To impose restrictions on the rights of an assignee or user of rights over ('proprieté industrielle') – particularly patents, petty patents, industrial designs or trade marks – or on the rights of the grantee, under a contract of transfer of, or licence to use manufacturing processes or knowledge relating to the utilization or application of industrial techniques.

3. Their sole object is:

(a) The development or the uniform application of standards and types;

(b) Joint research to improve techniques, provided that the result is accessible to all parties and that each of them can exploit it.

The first group of arrangements exempted from the obligation to notify relates to national arrangements, that is arrangements in which only undertakings within the jurisdiction of a single Member State take part.

Arrangements in which undertakings within the jurisdiction of a third country participate do not benefit from this exception. National arrangements are subject to notification only if they concern imports and exports between Member States. It follows, for example, that purely regional arrangements for specialization or exclusive rights within one country, which only indirectly affect imports and exports, are not subject to notification; nor are price arrangements or arrangements limiting production between undertakings in a single Member State, provided that these arrangements do not concern either imports or exports. For example, a national arrangement permitting exports but prohibiting re-imports, or a national arrangement for joint buying in another Member State, will therefore be subject to notification.

The second group of arrangements exempted from the obligation to notify relates to certain arrangements in which only two under takings participate, regardless of the state under the jurisdiction of which they fall.

The first sub-group (Article 4, paragraph 2-2a) includes, for example – provided that they are likely to affect trade between Member States – arrangements fixing prices and conditions of trading for re-sale, as long as they contain no additional clause such as a prohibition on export.

The second sub-group (Article 4, paragraph 2-2b) covers the limitations imposed on the assignee or user (hereafter called more briefly the 'licensee') of the industrial property right or manufacturing processes etc., cited above. In particular the restrictions to which the holder of the right is subject are not included here (for example an undertaking not to carry on a given economic activity in the country of the licensee), as also are the restrictions contained in arangements for common exploitation of patents; so long as they do not fall within one or other of the categories mentioned in Article 4 paragraph 2, these restrictions are covered by the rule in Article 4 paragraph 1, with the consequence that a declaration that Article 85 paragraph 1 does not apply may only be granted on the basis of a notification and with effect as from the day of notification.

As regards restrictions imposed on the licensee, the following observations are necessary:

(a) It is also assumed here that the restriction falls in any case under the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 1. The prohibition laid down by that article does not in general concern those restrictions imposed on the licensee which are covered by the exercise of the industrial property right itself, that is to say, which result from the fact that the holder of the right is exercising his right within the limit prescribed or authorized by national legislation. This will generally be the case in as far as a certain territory (within the area in which the right is valid), a certain duration (within the period covered by the patent), a certain quantity or a certain volume are prescribed for the exercise of the right. These restrictions do not fall under Article 85, paragraph 1, and therefore need neither a decision that Artticle 85, paragraph 3 applies nor a notification.

(b) Article 4 paragraph 2-2b, therefore concerns only limitations imposed on the licensee which go beyond the framework laid down. These must however be limitations "in the exercise of these rights." The limitations must consequently also bear a real relation to the exercise of the industrial property right that is to say have a direct bearing on the exercise of that right. Limitations which no longer bear any real relation to the exercise of the industrial property right, i.e. those which no longer have a direct bearing on the exercise of the right, are not covered and fall under the rule in Article 4 paragraph 1, in so far as they do not fall into one of the other categories, in Article 4 paragraph 2. Such limitations could for example exist if the licensee:

– accepted obligations of longer duration than that of the industrial property right,

– could not acquire, make or sell any competitive product,

– undertook not to export to another Member State,

(*Continued on next page*)

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– undertook to impose on his customers restrictions of competition.

(c) It is however difficult to define the different categories exactly; that will be possible only on examination of each individual case. It will always be necessary to examine whether, over and above the restrictions in the actual licence contract, there are agreements or concerted practices between the different licensees themselves, or between the licensees on one hand and the holder of the right on the other hand, which may fall under Article 85 paragraph 1, and which are not in any case covered by Article 4 paragraph 2-2b.

4. Special Procedure for Existing arrangements

A. Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 provides for a special procedure for existing arrangements which permits their adaptation to the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 1, or of Article 85 paragraph 3, in the sense that the prohibition in Article 85 paragraph 1 may be lifted even for the period during which the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 did not exist or were not yet satisfied.

Application of this special procedure is subject to *two conditions:*

(1) Existing arrangements must be notified to the Commission:

(a) if they fall into one of the categories specified in Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17 (i.e. those which are, as a general rule, exempted from notification): before January 1, 1964;

(b) if they do not fall into one of the categories specified in Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17 (i.e. those which are in any case subject to notification):

– before November 1, 1962, when more than two undertakings are involved,

– before February 1, 1963, when two undertakings only are involved.

(2) The undertakings or associations of undertakings concerned must:

(a) either terminate the arrangements,

(b) or modify them in such a manner that they no longer fall under the prohibition laid down in Article 85 paragraph 1, or that they henceforth satisfy the conditions for application of Article 85 paragraph 3.

B. The combination of this special procedure and of Article 85 paragraph 3, means that it is desirable to notify to the Commission within the periods provided:

– not only arrangements specified in Article 85 paragraph 1 and 'subject to notification', when the undertakings concerned hope to benefit by Article 85 paragraph 3, without having to modify their contents (arrangements for specialization, rationalization, etc.),

– but also *existing arrangements* specified in Article 85 paragraph 1, when the undertakings concerned, though scarcely hoping to benefit by the Article 85 paragraph 3 because the conditions for applications of that article are probably not satisfied, nevertheless wish to have the prohibition lifted under the conditions set out at A above.

In this last case however if the arrangements were *voluntarily* dissolved, or amended in such a way as to escape completely the prohibition in Article 85 paragraph 1, a notification would be desirable only if it were feared that there might still be civil actions related to the past (as from 13-3-1962).

5. Examination of the various cases

A. First case: New Arrangements Subject to Notifications

(Arrangements made after March 12, 1962, not specified in Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17, and for which the parties concerned wish to take advantage of the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 3.)

Procedure

Any undertaking participating in the arrangements in question is entitled to submit a notification. If the notification is only submitted by some of the undertakings which are parties to the arrangements they shall inform the other undertakings which are also parties to them of their notification (Article 1, paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 27).

Forms of Timing of Notification

(a) The notification must be submitted on form B (Article 4, paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 27); it must contain the information requested on this form.

(b) Since the time of notification determines the limit of the retrospective effect of the Commission's decision (Article 6 of Regulation No. 17), the notification must be made before the arrangement comes into force. No undertaking may invoke Article 85 paragraph 3 for the period before notification: the arrangement is null and void.

Effects of Notification

(a) No fine for infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1 may be imposed for the period following notification (provided that the undertaking remains within the limits of the activity described in the notification), so long as the Commission has not advised the parties to the arrangement that it is of the opinion, after a preliminary examination, that the conditions for application of Article 85 paragraph 1 are satisfied and that application of Article 85 paragraph 3 is not warranted (Article 15, paras. 5 and 6 of Regulation No. 17).

(b) The date from which the prohibition is declared inapplicable may be made retrospective to the date on which the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 were satisfied and, at the most, to the date of notification (Article 6 of Regulation No. 17).

(c) If the request is rejected because the conditions in Article 85, paragraph 3 are not satisfied, it is assumed that the arrangement falls under Article 85 paragraph 1, and it is prohibited from the start.

Consequences of Late Notification

If a notification is made after the arrangement has come into force, the Commission may impose fines on the undertakings concerned for infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1, for the period before notification and, if it decides to apply Article 85 paragraph 3 it may not declare the prohibition inapplicable for the period before notification. For this period, Article 85, paragraphs 1 and 2 apply.

Consequences of Omission to Notify

As the Commission cannot declare the prohibition inapplicable (Article 4 of Regulation No. 17), the arrangement is prohibited, with all the administrative and civil consequences (fines, nullity, damages, etc.), even if it in fact satisfies the conditions of Article 85 paragraph 3.

B. Second Case: New Arrangements Exempt from Notification

(Arrangements made after 12th March 1962, specified in Article 4, paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17 and for which the parties concerned, wish to take advantage of the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 3.)

Procedure

If the undertakings concerned so wish, they may notify the arrangement to the Commission. Notification makes it possible for the Commission to apply Article 85, paragraph 3, with retrospective effect to the date when the conditions in that Article were satisfied, i.e. even before the date of notification (Article 6 of Regulation No. 17).

Any undertaking participating in the arrangements in question is entitled to submit a notification. If the notification is submitted only by some of the undertakings which are parties to the arrangements, they shall inform the other undertakings which are also parties to them of the notification (Article 1, paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 27).

This notification must also be made on form B (Article 4 paragraph 2, of Regulation No. 27).

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Effects of a Notification

(a) No fine for an infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1 may be imposed for the period following notification (as long as the undertaking remains within the limits of the activity described in the notification).
This advantage ceases to exist as soon as the Commission has informed the undertakings concerned that, after a preliminary examination, it is of the opinion that the conditions for application of Article 85 paragraph 1, are satisfied and that application of Article 85, paragraph 3 is not warranted (Article 15, paragraphs 5 and 6 of Regulation No. 17).

(b) The notification expresses the request of the parties concerned for a decision by the Commission under Article 85, paragraph 3.

(c) If the request is rejected because the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 are not satisfied, it is assumed that the arrangement falls under Article 85 paragraph 1 and it is prohibited from the start.

Consequences of Omission to Notify

(a) A fine for infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1 may be imposed by the Commission if the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 are not satisfied.

(b) In case of dispute between members of the arrangement or with a third party on the validity of the arrangement, or when a procedure for terminating the infringement has been started by the Commission on its own initiative or after a complaint or by national authorities, the Commission may only give a ruling on the basis of Article 85 paragraph 3 if the parties concerned invoke this provision, which they can do in particular by means of a notification.

If the Commission then declares that the prohibition does not apply, its decision may have retrospective effect to the date from which the conditions in Article 85, paragraph 3, were satisfied. If the request is rejected because the conditions in Article 85, paragraph 3 are not satisfied the arrangement, falling under Article 85 paragraph 1, is prohibited from the start.

C. Third Case: Existing Arrangements Subject to Notification

(Arrangements already in existence on 13th March 1962, not falling under Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17, and for which the parties concerned wish to take advantage of Article 85 paragraph 3).

Procedure

Any undertaking participating in the arrangements in question is entitled to submit a notification. If the notification is submitted only by some of the undertakings which are parties to the arrangements, they shall inform the other undertakings which are also parties to them in their notification (Article 1 paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 27).

Forms of Timing of Notification

(a) The notification must be made on form B (Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 27). It must contain the information requested on the form.

(b) Notification must be made **before November 1, 1962.** However, notwithstanding the above, arrangements in which only two undertakings participate must be notified **before February 1, 1963** (Article 5, paragraph 1, as amended, of Regulation No. 17). This second date for notification affects among others, licence-contracts and sole agency contracts in so far as they fall under Article 85 paragraph 1, even if they form part of a whole series of such contracts.

Effects of a Notification made by the date laid down in Article 5

(a) No fine for infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1 may be imposed for the period before notification nor for the period after notification (provided that the undertaking remains within the limits of the activity described in the notification), so long as the Commission has not advised the parties to the arrangement that it is of the opinion, after a preliminary examination, that the conditions for application of Article 85 paragraph 1 are satisfied and that application of Article 85 paragraph 3 is not warranted (Article 15 paragraphs 5 and 6 of Regulation No. 17).

(b) The date from which the prohibition is declared inapplicable may be made restrospective to before the date of notification. The prohibition in Article 85 paragraph 1 may be declared inapplicable as from the 13th March, 1962, if since that date the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 have been satisfied. For the period before 13th March, 1962, it is not necessary to lift the prohibition, according to the decision of the Court of Justice in the Bosch case (see part 1:4).

(c) Even if the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3 were not satisfied during a certain period before the decision, the undertakings concerned may still request the Commission to decide that the prohibition set out in Article 85 paragraph 1 applies only for a period fixed by the Commission.

To this end, in conformity with Article 7 of Regulation No. 17, the undertakings must either put an end to the arrangement or modify it in such a manner that it completely escapes the prohibition in Article 85 paragraph 1 or that it in future satisfies the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3.

However, it would not be right for an undertaking to be able to bring an action on the basis of the provisions of the arrangement against another undertaking formerly party to the arrangement but which it has since denounced. For this reason Article 7, paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 17 lays down that the Commission's decision cannot be invoked against undertakings or associations of undertakings which have not given their express assent at the time of notification.

Comment

A notification does not of itself validate the arrangement notified. Such validity can only exist if the Commission declares the prohibition of Article 85 paragraph 1 inapplicable in the particular case or if the Commission decides to apply Article 7 of Regulation No. 17.

If a declaration of inapplicability or of application of Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 is refused, the arrangement is prohibited where appropriate as from March 13, 1962.

For the period before the Commission's decision, the situation is undecided.

Consequences of Late Notification

When notification is made after the dates provided in Article 5, its effects will be less favourable; it will be necessary to examine whether it should be considered as a notification of a new arrangement. If so, the consequences would be the same as those quoted for the 'first case', i.e., the impossibility of obtaining a decision applying Article 85 paragraph 3, before the date of notification, the inapplicability of the special provisions of Article 7 paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 17 as described under (c) above and the possibility that undertakings may be liable to fines for the period before notification (Article 15, paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17).

Consequences of Failure to Notify

The arrangement is prohibited as from March 13, 1962, even if it in fact satisfies the conditions in Article 85, paragraph 3, with all the administrative and civil consequences (fines nullity, damages etc.), since the Commission may make the decision retrospective only if notification has been made (Article 5 paragraph 1, and Article 6 of Regulation No. 17).

D. Fourth Case: Existing Arrangements Exempted from Notification

(Arrangements already in existence on March 13, 1962, specified in Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17 and for which the parties concerned wish to take advantage of the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 3).

Procedure

If the undertakings concerned so wish, they may notify the arrangement to the Commission.

Any undertaking participating in the arrangements in question is entitled to submit a notification. If the notification is submitted

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only by some of the undertakings which are parties to the arrangement they shall inform the other undertakings which are also parties to them of their notification. (Article 1 paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 27).

This notification must also be made on Form B (Article 4 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 27); it must contain the information requested in the Form.

The date from which the prohibition is declared inapplicable may be made restrospective to before the date of any notification. The prohibition may be declared inapplicable as from March 13, 1962 if the conditions in Article 85, paragraph 3 have been satisfied since that date. According to the decision of the Court of Justice in the Bosch case (see Part 1: 4), it is not necessary to lift the prohibition for the period before March 13, 1962.

Effects of Notification

(a) No fine for infringement of Article 85 paragraph 1 may be imposed for that period before notification (provided that the notification has been made before January 1, 1964) nor for the period after notification (provided that the undertaking remains within the limits of the activity described in the notification). These advantages cease to exist as soon as the Commission has informed the undertakings concerned that, after a preliminary examination, it considers that the conditions for application of Article 85 paragraph 1 are satisfied and that application of Article 85 paragraph 3 is not warranted (Article 15, paragraphs 5 and 6 of Regulation No. 17).

(b) Even if the condtions in Article 85 paragraph 3 were not satisfied during the period before the decision, the undertakings concerned may still request the Commission to decide that the prohibition set out in Article 85 paragraph 1 does not apply for a period determined by the Commission.

To this end, in conformity with Article 7 of Regulation No. 17, they must either put an end to the arrangement or modify it in such manner that it completely escapes the prohibition in Article 85, paragraph 1, or that it in future satisfies the conditions in Article 85 paragraph 3.

However, the decision of the Commission may only be invoked against parties to the arrangement who have participated or acquiesced in the notification (Article 7 paragraph 1 of Regulation No 17).

These facilities are however granted only for arrangements notified *before* January 1, 1964 (Article 7 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17).

Comment

A notification does not of itself validate the arrangement notified. Such validity can only exist if the Commission declares that the prohibition in Article 85 paragraph 1 is inapplicable in the specific instance, or if it decides to apply Article 7 of Regulation No. 17.

If a declaration of inapplicability or of application of Article 7 of Regulation No. 17 is refused, the arrangement is prohibited – where appropriate – as from March 13, 1962.

For the period before the Commission's decision, the situation is undecided.

Consequence of Late Notification

The arrangement may not benefit from Article 7 of Regulation No. 17.

6. Period of Validity and Revocation of exemption under Article 85, paragraph 3. (Article 8 of Regulation No. 17.)

Exemption under Article 85 paragraph 3 is granted for a limited period which may be renewed on request if the necessary conditions are still satisfied. It may have certain obligations and conditions attached.

The Commission may revoke or modify its decision:

(a) with future effect if the situation changes with respect to a factor essential to the granting of the decision;

(b) with retrospective effect also, if:

– the parties concerned fail to fulfil an obligation to which the decision has been made subject,

– the decision is based on inaccurate information or has been obtained fraudulently,

– the parties concerned abuse the exemption from the provisions of Article 85 paragraph 1.

Subject to appeal to the Court of Justice of the European Communities (see part 3: VI), a decision granting exemption under Article 85 paragraph 3 affects all the interested parties and third parties; it is binding on national administrations and tribunals.

IV. Negative Clearance and Notification

It is possible to submit an application for 'negative clearance' (Form A) and notification (Form B) to the Commission simultaneously. It is however not necessary to submit an application for 'negative clearance' if it is merely desired to retain the possibility of contesting the applicability of Article 85 paragraph 1. Indeed, Form B provides expressly under IV for the possibilty of showing that Article 85 paragraph 1 does not apply.

The application for 'negative clearance' does not however extend the period for notification.

In addition, the considerations set out in Part 3: VII below should be studied.

Part III: Formalities, Procedures, Verification and Control, Appeal

I. Formalities

Requests to determine an infringement, and applications for the granting of a 'negative clearance' must, like notifications, be signed by one of the undertakings concerned, by its representative or by a jointly designated representative; the authority of representation must be proved (Article 1 of Regulation No. 27).

Applications and notifications must be written in one of the official languages of the Community (French, German, Italian, Dutch) and sent with seven copies to the Commission of the European Economic Community, Directorate General of Competition, Directorate of Restrictive Agreements and Monopolies, 12, Avenue de Broqueville, Brussels, 15, Belgium. Since the Commission will send one copy to the National authorities of each Member State, documents attached must also be sent in seven copies, whether originals or not. Copies must be certified true copies of the original.

If the original language of the documents is not one of the official languages, a translation into one of the official languages should be attached (Article 2 of Regulation No. 27).

Applications and notifications must contain the information requested in the forms when these have to be used. Two or more undertakings being parties to an arrangement may use the same form, (Article 4 paragraphs 3 and 4 of Regulation No. 27).

The Commission is empowered to impose fines ranging from 100 to 5,000 Units of Account (*) on undertakings which, wilfully or through negligence, supply inaccurate or misleading information in applying for a 'negative clearance' or in a notification (Article 15, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17.)

II Collaboration with Member States

When a request to determine an infringement, an application for 'negative clearance' or a notification is made to the Commission, one copy is sent to the competent authorities of the Member States.

In addition, one copy of the most important documents in all proceedings is sent to those authorities (Article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Regulation No. 17).

The Commission may request information from Member States (Article 11 of Regulation No. 17) and arrange for investigations to be made by the servants of competent authorities in Member States (Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation No. 17).

The Commission must, before any decision is taken (except concerning a request for information), consult the 'Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies' on which Member States are represented (Article 10 paragraphs 3 to 6 of Regulation No. 17).

The officials and other servants of competent authorities in Member States are, like those of the Commission, forbidden to disclose information which they have gathered in pursuance of Regulation No. 17 and which, by its nature, is subject to professional secrecy (Article 20, paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17).

* The Unit of Account is currently worth 4 DM, 50 Fr.B. 4·9NF, 625 lire or 3·6 Fl.

(*Continued on next page*)

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

III Investigation and Checking

In the execution of the duties assigned to it, the Commission is empowered to request information from undertakings (Article 11 of Regulation No. 17) and to conduct itself all necessary investigations in the offices and installations of the undertakings and associations of undertakings to which the proceedings relate (Article 14 of Regulation No. 17). It may also request competent authorities in Member States to carry out certain investigations (Article 13 of Regulation No. 17).

If in any economic sector the development of trade between Member States, price fluctuations, inflexibility of prices or other circumstances suggest that in the economic sector concerned competition is being restricted or distorted within the Common Market, the Commission may decide to open a general inquiry in that sector (Article 12 of Regulation No. 17).

On the basis of their national legislation, States may also carry out investigations and inquiries and request information on their own initiative if the Commission has not initiated any action (Article 9 paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 17).

To simplify administrative formalities, it is provided that requests for information may be addressed to the undertaking concerned simply by means of a letter from the competent services of the Commission.

All information furnished must be correct, on pain of fine – where appropriate – of from 100 to 5,000 Units of Account. (Article 15, paragraph 1b of Regulation No. 17).

If the information required is not provided within the time limit set by the Commission or if incomplete information is supplied the Commission may request it by means of a decision (Article 11 paragraph 5 of Regulation No. 17).

In this case, the undertaking is obliged to furnish the information requested.

The Commission may also oblige undertakings, by means of decision, to produce the documents necessary for verification and to give free access to their premises and installations (Article 14, paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 17).

To ensure that undertakings fulfil these obligations, the Commission may impose on them fines of from 50 to 1,000 Units of Account per day of delay. (Article 16, paragraph 1 of Regulation No. 17).

IV Publicity

When the Commission intends to grant a negative clearance or to make a decision applying Article 85 paragraph 3, it publishes the substance of the request or notification and invites interested third parties to submit their observations. (Article 19 paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 17).

The Commission publishes the substance of its decisions to apply:

- Article 2 of Regulation No. 17 (negative clearance),
- Article 3 of Regulation No. 17 (termination of infringement),
- Article 85, paragraph 3 (in addition to the renewal, modification or revocation of decisions),
- Article 7 of Regulation No. 17.

Publications must respect the legitimate interest of undertakings in not having their business secrets divulged (Article 19 paragraph 3, and 21 paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17).

V Sanctions

The Commission may, by means of a decision, impose *fines* of from 100 to 5,000 Units of Account when, deliberately or through negligence:

(a) an application for 'negative clearance' or a notification contains incorrect or misleading information,

(b) information furnished is incorrect or is not furnished within the time-limit fixed by the decision, or

(c) the trade documents required are submitted in incomplete form or an investigation ordered by means of a decision is refused.

Very heavy fines up to 1 million Units of Account and even 10 per cent. of turnover may be imposed on undertakings which, deliberately or through negligence, infringe Articles 85 paragraph 1, or 86, or fail to fulfil an obligation to which the declaration of inapplicability provided for by Article 85 paragraph 3 is made subject (Article 15 of Regulation No. 17).

The Commission may by decision impose *fines* of up to 1,000 Units of Account per day of delay in order to compel undertakings to fulfil the obligations which may be imposed on them by means of a decision taken in virtue of Articles 3, 8, paragraph 3, 11 paragraph 5, and 14 paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 17 (Article 16 of Regulation No. 17).

VI Appeal

Under Article 164 of the Treaty, the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg ensures observance of the law in the interpretation and application of the Treaty. To this end, in conformity with Article 173 of the Treaty, it reviews the legality of the acts of the Commission, other than recommendations or opinions.

On the other hand, it will have full jurisdiction as to the merits when adjudicating on appeals brought against any fine or penalty. It may cancel, reduce, or increase the fine or penalty (Article 17 of Regulation No. 17).

Any physical or legal person may make an appeal on grounds of incompetence, substantial defect of form, infringement of the Treaty or of any regulation pursuant to its application (for example Regulation No. 17), or abuse of power, against the decisions served on that physical or legal person and against decisions which, although taken under a regulation or decision addressed to another person concerns him directly or individually.

The appeal must be made within a period of two months as from the publication of the action which is contested as from the date of its notification to the complainant, or, failing that, as from the date on which the complainant learned of it.

Further, any physical or legal person may in conformity with Article 175 of the Treaty, address an 'appeal on the grounds of default' to the Court of Justice accusing the Commission of failing to communicate to that person any act other than a recommendation or opinion.

Such an appeal is only admissible if the Commission has previously been invited to act. If, at the end of two months as from the date of the invitation, the Commission has not indicated its attitude, the appeal may be made within a further period of two months. These provisions of the Treaty are completed by the protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, dated April 17, 1957, which, in virtue of Article 239 of the Treaty, forms an integral part of the Treaty, and also by the rules of procedure of the Court of Justice (including Annexes I and II) of March 3, 1959 * (*Journal Officiel* of the European Communities, pages 349/59 and 13/60) and the additional Rules of Procedure of March 9, 1962, (*Journal Officiel* of the European Communities, page 1113/62).

Under Article 17 of the Statutes of the Court of Justice, private parties must be represented by counsel of the Bar of one of the Member States.

University teachers being nationals of Member States whose legislation recognizes their right to plead shall enjoy before the Court the rights recognized for counsel by that Article.

Under Article 19 of the Statute, the Court is approached by means of a petition addressed to the Registrar. The other provisions concerning the content and form of the petition are set out in Article 19 of the Statute and in Article 37 and 38 of the Rules of Procedure.

The petition must be written in one of the official languages of the Community.

VII Significance of 'negative clearance' within the framework of Article 85 and of notification; comparison of the two procedures

1. An application must in both cases be made by means of a Form.

2. Applications for 'negative clearance' and a notification are

* Amended by the decision of the Court of June 19, 1962, (*Journal Officiel*, pages 1605 to 1662).

(*Continued on next page*)

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

subject to the same publicity procedure; in both cases, a copy of the application is sent to the competent Authorities of Member States; in both cases, the Commission must, when it proposes to accede to an application, publish the substance of the application or notification so as to obtain observations from interested third parties.

3. Examination procedures, like the powers of the Commission concerning investigation and checking, are generally speaking the same in both cases. However, as regards applications for 'negative clearance', the Commission will decide on the basis of the facts brought to its notice.

4. The significance of a decision to apply Article 85, paragraph 3, following a notification, is greater in several ways than that following the grant of 'negative clearance.'

The prohibition in Article 85, paragraph 1, may be declared inapplicable only by decision of the Commission taken under Article 85, paragraph 3. This decision is granted for a specified period and may be revoked only on certain conditions.

Interested parties wishing to obtain such a decision should not be content simply to submit an application for 'negative clearance.' Indeed, the application for negative attestation does not extend the time limits laid down for notification. The same applies if the arrangement falls within the categories specified in Article 4, paragraph 2 of Regulation No. 17 or if the parties concerned consider that their arrangement has no importance.

The 'negative clearance' signifies only that the Commission considers that there are no grounds for it to intervene in respect of an arrangement given the information it has at its disposal when the decision is taken. In general the Commission will decide to intervene at a later stage only if a change in case law or the availability of information unknown to the Commission at the time of its decision makes this necessary.

Lastly, notification suspends the application of sanctions under the conditions envisaged in Article 15, paragraph 5, of Regulation No. 17. Such suspension is not envisaged in the case of a 'negative clearance'.

English Translations of the EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the E.E.C. Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 61 laying down standards of quality for cereals together with co-efficients of equivalence between those standards and the standards of quality fixed for national target prices. Price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 3d.).

Regulation No. 70 laying down co-efficients of equivalence between the qualities of cereals offered on the world market and the standard of quality in respect of which the threshold price is fixed. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 73 laying down the amount of levies in respect of shelled eggs and egg yolks of farmyard poultry, suitable for food purposes, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 75 laying down the amount of intra-Community levies in respect of slaughtered poultry. Price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 3d.)

Regulation No. 76 laying down the amount of levies vis-a-vis third countries in respect of slaughtered poultry. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 77 laying down the amount of levies in respect of live farmyard poultry exceeding 185 grammes weight per head and parts of slaughtered farmyard poultry. Price 8d. (by post 11d.)

Regulation No. 87 on introducing the procedures to govern the use of import and export certificates for cereals and cereal products. Price 8d. (by post 11d.)

Regulation No. 89 laying down criteria for determining free-at-frontier prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal. Price 8d. (by post 11d.)

Regulation No. 98 laying down criteria for amending the variable part of the levy chargeable on certain products manufactured from cereals. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import of Raw Tomatoes

AS FROM October 10, licenses will no longer be required in the Irish Republic for the import of raw tomatoes under the Tomatoes (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948. (This cancels the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25, 1962, page 1195).

Licences under the Colorado Beetle Order, 1945, and the Foot and Mouth Disease (Importation of Plants) Order, 1952, will continue to be required.

PORTUGAL

Reduced Customs Duties in Single Portuguese Market

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, by Decree-Law 44.016 of November 8, 1961, initiated the economic integration of continental Portugal and the Portuguese overseas provinces. This law provides that all impediments, including customs duties and import restrictions, to the free circulation of goods of national origin between the various Portuguese territories shall be progressively eliminated within ten years. 'Goods of national origin' are defined as goods wholly or (subject to value and other qualifications) partly manufactured in Portuguese territory.

The British Embassy in Lisbon has reported that the first of the Customs duty reductions came into effect on August 15, 1962, in continental Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores). From that date, Customs duties are not chargeable on those goods of national origin imported from the overseas provinces and transported in Portuguese ships or aircraft of which imports in 1960 from the overseas provinces into continental Portugal did not exceed 50,000 escudos (£625) in value.

With effect from August 15, 1962, customs duties are similarly not chargeable on those goods of national origin imported into the overseas provinces from continental Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores) when transported in Portuguese ships or aircraft of which the imports into the province concerned from Portugal did not exceed 50,000 escudos in value in 1960.

Import restrictions on goods of national origin entering Portugal from the overseas provinces, and *vice versa*, have been removed from many commodities.

The text, in an English translation, of Decree-Law 44.016, together with lists of those goods *still* subject to customs duties when imported into continental Portugal from the overseas provinces, and of those goods of national origin which are now free of duty on import into Angola and Mozambique from metropolitan Portugal, is available in the Export Services Branch, Room E.53, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 460).

ICELAND

Liberalized Imports

THE OFFICIAL consolidated list of liberalized goods was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962 (pages 1107-1111).

The Icelandic authorities have now announced that the following two items have been removed from the list of liberalized goods:

Custom Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
50	12	Fishing lines.
50	18	Ropes and metal twine.

The import of these goods is subject to import licence with immediate effect.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Import Licences for Dextrose and Starch Syrup

THE FEDERAL German Authorities announce that with effect from September 27, 1962 import licences will be required for the following item which has hitherto been liberalized.

Commodity No.	Description
1702 92	Dextrose (Glucose, grape sugar, starch sugar) and starch syrup.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E 37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 449).

FRANCE

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of September 29, 1962, published an announcement which amends the notice published in the *Journal Officiel* of December 31, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, 1962, page 78).

Tariff items 85-15 Ex. C (II) (a) (parts of radio electric apparatus, containing crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves, including transistors, and 85-21 (crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves, including transistors, and parts thereof) are to remain on the list of goods which remain subject to quantitative restrictions when imported from and originating in member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories.

Tariff item 85-15 Ex. A (III) (b) (battery functioning radio receivers) has now been removed from the list of goods subject to quantitative restrictions with effect from October 1, 1962.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

The French *Journal Officiel* of October 11, 1962, announced that the following items should be deleted from the list of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions when imported from and originating in the former Organization for European Economic Co-operating and their dependent overseas territories (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, and September 22, 1961.)

Tariff No.	Description
	Figs, fresh or dried:
08-03 A	Fresh.
	Dried:
08-03 B (II)	Denatured, for industrial purposes.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IRAN

Import Payment Regulations

DETAILS of Iranian import payment regulations were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962 (pages 1088-1094), and amendments in the issue of July 6, 1962 (pages 39-40).

Further amendments to these regulations were contained in a circular issued by the Central Bank of Iran on September 22, and are given below. The annexes mentioned formed part of the first of the *Board of Trade Journal* notices mentioned above.

1 (a) In addition to the commodities listed in annex 1, the commodities listed in annex 2 (except goods falling under Customs tariff No. 701) as well as the following list of goods may now also be imported into Iran against a collection bill in accordance with the Import/Export Regulations for the Iranian year 1341, (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1962, pages 841 to 842. Amendments appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 20, 1962, pages 159-160). Items in the following list which appeared in annex 3 should be deleted therefrom.

Tariff No.	Description
82-1	Wheat starch.
103	Codliver oil and other marine animal oils, raw or refined, even prepared for retailing.
104	Wool grease, raw or refined; bone fat and the like and other animal oils not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under other tariff headings.
105	Fixed vegetable oils (non-volatile), liquid or solid, crude, purified or refined.
106-1	Acid oils.
Out of 107	Oxidized or blow (soufflees) oils of every kind.
109	Fatty acids such as oleic acid, stearic acid (stearin) etc.
123	Other sugars (glucose, maltose, lactose and the like), (except artificial honey).
174b	Refined sulphur and raw sulphur.
177a	Kaolin-fireclay.
194-5	Fossil earth, even ground.
285	Colophony, coumarin and non-hardenable artificial resins.
287b	Sulphiticlyes of paper pulp industry and others .
290	Peptones, lecithines, nocleines and compounds having these bases.
298	Vegetable extracts for tanning.
299	Synthetic products for tanning.
310	Siccatives, liquid or solid (borates, oleates, resinates, naphthenates, manganese, lead, cobalt, etc.)
311	Varnishes, even if mixed with other dyes or pigments, condensed or uncondensed.
322	Sulphoricinates, sulphoresinates, sulphonated alchohols of the fatty series and similar products, with or without organine solvents, and whether or not made of soap.
374a	Belts for machinery or vehicles.
508	Felted wool cloth for paper making and for other technical purposes.
533	Jute fabrics.
594a	Ganny bags of jute.,
597a	Wound dressing bandages and the like of any kind even with paper attachments, etc.
632	Mill stones for grinding grains or for preparation of necessary materials for paper pulp.
850b	Fixed weighing machines.
855	Taps, cocks and valves and all constituent parts, apparatus for regulating the passage of fluids through conduits.
878	Apparatus for regulating, cutting off, protecting and distributing electric current and all electro-technical articles; components and detachable parts of electrical machinery and equipment not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under other headings of the Tariff (except 878 bis)
Out of 893B	Tractor accessories and spare parts.
923	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under other headings of the Tariff.

(b) Those wishing to import against collection bills raw materials, packing requirements and accessories, and accessories and spare parts for factories and industries, where the items are not covered by (a) above, should make prior application to the Central Bank of Iran, giving the Customs tariff number, and should not place an order until the Bank's written approval is obtained.

(c) The maturity of bills covering commodities mentioned in annex 2 and goods listed in (a) above may not be more than nine months from the date of the Bill of Lading.

(d) Should the importer wish to import a commodity, the import of which against a collection bill is permissible, by opening a letter of credit, he must make a prior deposit of at least 20 per cent.

2. Bills covering goods shipped before April 5, 1961 may be extended and settled until March 20, 1963 provided the new due date is not more than two years from date of shipment. This supersedes the regulations published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962 (page 648).

3. The maximum maturity of bills covering goods on annex 1 is increased by three months.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2023), quoting reference C.R.E./6724/62/4. Reprints of *Board of Trade Journal* articles mentioned above are obtainable from the Department.

KENYA

Import Licences for Some Vegetables

DETAILS were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, 1962 (page 922) of the Kenya Control of Imports Order 1962. Legal Notice No. 480 published by the Kenya Ministry for Commerce and Industry on September 12, 1962, adds the following items to the list for which specific import licences are required:

Item No.	Description of Commodity
	VEGETABLES, FRESH AND DRY, ROOTS AND TUBERS, NOT INCLUDING ARTIFICIALLY DEHYDRATED:
054.02.00	PEAS, dry, whole, skinned or split.
054.09.09	Green, fresh or chilled peas.

Economic Survey of Belgium and Luxembourg

'Belgium – Luxembourg Economic Union' is the subject of the latest economic survey published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.). Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, London, S.E.1. Price 3s.

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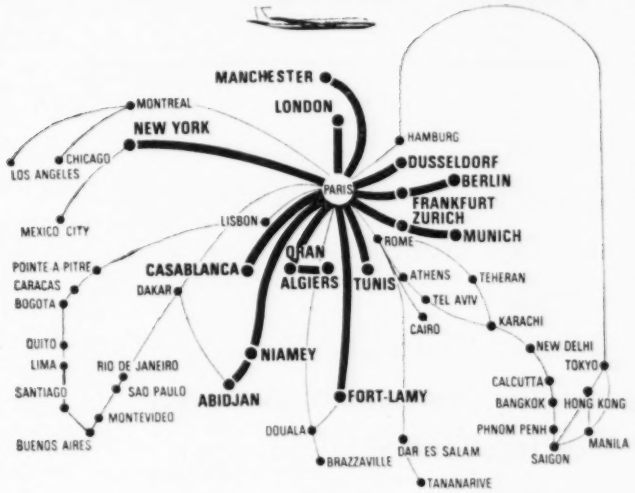

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SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1563, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of September 28, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty unless otherwise stated:

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
35	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	35 (1) Soya beans . . . per 100 lb.	—	30	—
	(2) Groundnuts:			
	(a) Unshelled . . per 100 lb.	—	37½	47½
	(b) Shelled . . . per 100 lb.	—	45	55
	(c) Ground or otherwise prepared per 100 lb.	—	45	55
	(3) Vanilla beans	—	Free	10%
	(4) Leguminous seeds, n.e.e., dried but not tinned or otherwise preserved:			
	(a) Beans:			
	(i) whole . . per 100 lb.	—	30	—
	(ii) ground or otherwise prepared . . per 100 lb.	—	37½	—
	(b) Lentils:			
	(i) whole . . per 100 lb.	—	28¼	30
	(ii) ground or otherwise prepared . . per 100 lb.	—	37½	—
	(c) Maple peas (Pisum sativum var. arvense) . . .	—	Free	—
	(d) Garden peas (Pisum sativum):			
	(i) whole . . per 100 lb.	—	28¼	30
	(ii) split . . per 100 lb.	— with	100 a minimum of	—
		—	25%	—
	(iii) ground or otherwise prepared . . per 100 lb.	—	37½	—
	(e) Other:			
	(i) whole . . per 100 lb.	—	18¾	20
	(ii) ground or otherwise prepared . . per 100 lb.	—	27½	—
46	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	46. Vegetables, n.e.e.:			
	(a) Fresh or green	—	Free	—
	(b) Tinned or otherwise preserved:			
	(i) Mushrooms and truffles . .	—	Free	20%
	(ii) Tomato paste, pulp, puree and extract . . . per 100 lb.	— with	415 a minimum of	—
		—	25%	—
	(iii) Tomatoes (excluding tomato paste, pulp, puree and extract per 100 lb.	—	190	—
	(iv) Cucumbers and cabbage per 100 lb.	—	190	—
	(v) Peas, beans and lentils per 100 lb.	—	190	—
	(vi) Other	—	20%	—
70	Hosiery:			
	By the substitution for paragraph (b), of the following paragraphs:			
	(b) Stockings (not being three-quarter hose), finished or unfinished, but excluding stockings of rayon or cellulose acetate:			
	(1) of filament yarn, knitted . .	20%	20% or	40%
	per doz. pairs	120 whichever	120 duty shall be a and in addition	160 the greater
		Free (U.K., Canada and Eire)	5%	10%
	(2) of spun yarns, knitted . .	10% (U.K., Canada and Eire)	15%	20%
	(3) other, not knitted . . .	10% (U.K., Canada and Eire)	15%	20%
	(c) Stockings (not being three-quarter hose), finished or unfinished, of rayon or cellulose acetate	10% (U.K., Canada and Eire)	15%	20%
	(d) Three-quarter hose:			
	(1) Containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate, or mixtures thereof. .	10% (U.K., Canada and Eire)	15%	20%
	(2) Other	20% (U.K., Canada and Eire)	25%	40%
73	(1) Millinery, drapery, haberdashery, and textile articles of furnishing and napery, n.e.e.:			
	(a) (i) Handkerchiefs; bedspreads; collars; face cloths (not made of woven terry towelling); scarves; hairbows; neckwear; stoles	—	15%	—
	By the deletion in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (1) (a) of the words 'collars'; and 'neckwear';			
	By the addition, after sub-paragraph (xxii) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(xxiii) Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar made-up accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments .	—	20%	—
	By the addition, after paragraph (7), of the following paragraph:			
	(8) Bonded fibre fabric (not coated or impregnated)	—	10%	—
75	By the substitution, for paragraph 2, of the following paragraph:			
	(2) Awnings, tarpaulins, sails, tents and similar camping equipment, n.e.e., of textile materials . . .	—	20%	—
78	Man-made fibres:			
	(10) Bonded fabric in the piece (random fibre fabric, not wove or knitted), n.e.e., containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of man-made fibre .	—	10%	—
	By the substitution, for paragraph (10), of the following paragraph:			
	(10) (No paragraph)			
203	(1) Paints and colours:			
	(a) (i) Ready mixed for use; and enamels, poster colours, flat oil paints, sheep-marking oils and petrifying liquids . . .	—	25%	—
	By the substitution, in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (1) (a), for the words 'sheep-marking oils and petrifying liquids', of the words 'and sheep-marking oils'.			
253	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	253 (1) Hose and tubing of non-hardened vulcanized rubber:			
	(a) Air and water hose (excluding garden hose), up to 3-inch diameter:			
	(i) plain	— with	15% a minimum of	20%
	per 100 lb.	—	585	665
	(ii) armoured	— with	15% a minimum of	20%
	per 100 lb.	—	415	500
	(b) Garden hose:			
	(i) plain . . per 100 lb.	270	332½ or	415
	per 100 lb.	Free	62½ and in addition	62½
		12½% whichever (U.K. and Canada)	12½% duty shall be	17½% the greater

(*Continued on page* 825)

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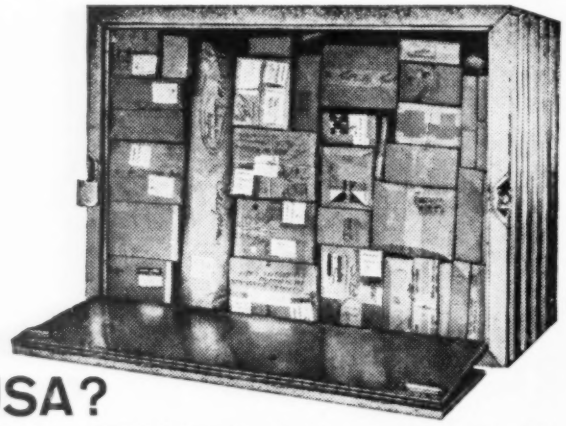

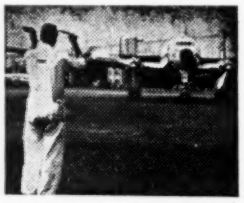

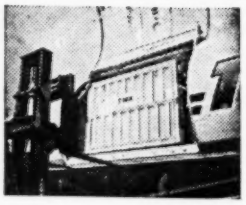

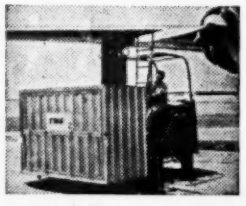

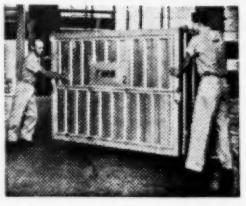

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South Africa *(Continued)*

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
	(ii) armoured . . per 100 lb.	Cents 290	Cents 331½ or	Cents 415
	per 100 lb.	Free, and	41⅔ in addition	42
		12½% whichever (U.K. and Canada)	12½% duty shall be	17½% the greater
	(e) Suction hose:			
	(i) plain	—	15%	20%
		with	a minimum of	
	per 100 lb.	—	500	585
	(ii) armoured	—	15%	20%
		with	a minimum of	
	per 100 lb.	—	415	500
	(d) Other	—	15%	20%
		with	a minimum of	
	per 100 lb.	—	665	750
	(2) Leather hose	—	15%	—
	(3) Canvas hose (excluding fire-hose) .	—	15%	—
	(4) Canvas fire-hose	—	Free	—
	(5) Other hose	—	15%	—
	(6) Metal fittings for all the above classes of hose and tubing:			
	(a) for canvas fire-hose. . .	—	Free	—
	(b) other	—	15%	—
285	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	285. Cardboard boxes, jars, cups and cartons, and paper cups, printed or otherwise	—	20%	—
291	By the substitution, for paragraph (2), of the following paragraph:			
	(2) Roller composition for printing machine rollers; prepared ink driers; prepared ink reducers; and paste paint for the silk screen process	—	Free	—
294	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	294. Paintings, etchings and pictures . .	—	Free	—
	NOTE: The provisions of this item shall not apply to advertisements elsewhere enumerated.			
295	Paper, including kraft, imitation kraft and semi-chemical paper-board:			
	By the addition after sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (b), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(vi) perforated paper in reels used with monotype typesetting machines .	—	Free	—
	(d) Plain or composite, n.e.e.:			
	(2) In the original mill reels or rolls; paper in reels used for the monotype typesetting machine:			
	By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (d), of the words '; paper in reels used for the monotype typesetting machine'			
	(f) Wrapping, in the original mill wrappers or in sheets or in rolls, when the weight of the paper at a size of 29 inches by 45 inches or its equivalent is not less than 30 lb. per ream of 480 sheets, but excluding kraft, imitation kraft, semi-chemical, waxed, oiled, greaseproof, vegetable parchment, imitation vegetable parchment, imitation parchment, cover paper for use in the process of manufacturing boots and shoes, printed, cartridge paper, tinfoil and similar metallic papers . . . per 2,000 lb.	—	1,040 and in addition	—
		—	10%	—
	By the deletion, in paragraph (f), of the words 'cover paper for use in the process of manufacturing boots and shoes'.			
	(j) Kraft, imitation kraft and semi-chemical paper and paperboard, plain:			
	(3) other:			
	(B) with a burst factor exceeding ·22.			
	By the substitution in the heading of sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph (j) (3), for the words 'with a burst factor exceeding ·22', of the word 'other'.			
	NOTE: 'Burst factor' shall be determined according to the method standardized by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry of the United States of America.			
	By the deletion of the 'Note' at the end of paragraph (j).			
296	Printed, ruled, lithographed and embossed matter (not being metal and excluding paper serviettes, d'oyleys and paper mats):			
	(k) Other, n.e.e.	—	20%	—
	By the substitution, for the duty in paragraph (k), of the following duties:			
	(k) Other, n.e.e.	—	20%	—
	per lb.	—	with a minimum of 5	—

Customs Tariff Application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 317 published as Government Notice No. 728 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of October 5, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

Carded piece-goods, plain or fancy weave, containing more than 14 per cent. wool from various duties to 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 11253/62.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice 301 published in the Federation of Rhodesia *Government Gazette* of October 5, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government Notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendments are as follows:

(a) in that part relating to the **Bag, Trunk, Suitcase and Leatherwork Manufacturing Industry** by the repeal of the following item:

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Metal fittings, viz.: Bumper ends, clips, corners, handles and handle plates, hinges, locks, loops, rings, studs and similar metal fittings .	113	20%	12½%	10%	Free

and by the substitution therefor of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Metal or plastic fittings, viz.: Bumper ends, clips, corners, handles and handle plates, hinges, locks, loops, rings, studs and other similar metal or plastic fittings	113	20%	12½%	10%	Free
	331 (2)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(b) by the insertion after that part relating to the **Leather Tanning Industry** of the following part:

Metal Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw and Washer Manufacturing Industry

Iron or steel rod, with a circular cross section and a diameter of not less than ⅜ inch and not more than 1½ inches . . .	122(1) (c) (i)	10%	5%	Free	Free

Duty Payable by Specified Territories

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 303 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of October 5, 1962, makes goods grown, produced or manufactured in Uganda liable to duty at the rates appearing in Column D of the Customs tariff on importation into the Federation. Such goods would otherwise have been liable to the rates of duty appearing in Column C of the Customs tariff as a result of the achievement of independence by Uganda.

Suspensions of Duty Extended

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 302 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of

(Continued on next page)

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October 5, 1962, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) (No. 2) Regulations, 1962, published in Federal Government Notice No. 264 of 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7, 1962, page 538) by extending the suspensions of duty granted to the goods appearing in the Second Schedule thereof to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda.

Customs Tariff Application

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received an application for an increase in the Customs duties applicable to the following commodity. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
43	Sugar and sugar substitutes: (c) Molasses in bulk: Present duty . . . Requested duty per short ton	 Free £1 10s. 0d.	 Free £1 10s. 0d.	 Free £1 10s. 0d.	 Free £1 10s. 0d.

Where British Trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 11712/62. The closing date for the receipt of evidence by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry is **November 2, 1962**.

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 44/62 dated October 10, 1962 and issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports informs importers and the general public that an individual licence is now required for the importation into Ceylon of all goods other than those listed below. The goods which may still be imported under Open General Licence are:–

(i) Foodstuffs
(ii) Petroleum
(iii) Fuel
(iv) Fertilisers
(v) Drugs included in the Ceylon Hospitals Formulary.

The Notice also announces that shipments against any outstanding orders for goods now brought under import control should *not* be effected after October 10, 1962 without the express permission of the Ceylon Controller of Imports.

The Principal Collector of Customs in Ceylon has been authorised to permit clearance without specific import licences of all goods shipped under Open General Licences **on or before October 10, 1962.**

The British Trade Commissioner in Colombo has advised us by cable that Import Control Notice No. 45/62 issued October 11, 1962 states that shipment of outstanding orders covered by irrevocable Letter of Credit opened on or before October 10, 1962 and valid for shipment after that date may be effected without the authority of import licence.

Since the above notice was drafted several cables have been received from the Trade Commissioner in Colombo. The position is still not very clear but the following points have been made:

(1) that statements of all Letters of Credit opened on or before October 10 must be furnished to the Ceylon Controller of Imports by October 20, 1962;

(2) that orders for goods not covered by Letter of Credit should be cancelled forthwith except goods shown to the satisfaction of the Controller to be essential or urgently required to meet local needs. Such essential requirements must be covered by

(*Continued on next page*)

Ceylon (*Continued*)

firm orders and acceptance by foreign suppliers and must be registered with the Controller by November. (Nevertheless importers have been asked to get shipment date deferred if possible)

(3) It is expected (but this has not been confirmed) that where pipeline orders are concerned the Controller of Imports might allow the usual period of seven days grace. Nevertheless suppliers who are unable to defer shipment are recommended to register such shipments with the Controller of Imports and copy to the Trade Commissioner in Colombo.

(4) Periodicals and exposed cinematograph films may continue to be imported without licence until further notice.

(5) An announcement will be made as early as possible indicating the items for which import licences will be freely issued to established importers under a registration scheme.

Any inquiries about this Notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2798).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Registration of Trade Marks

INFORMATION has been received from the British Embassy in Seoul that, **as from August 16, 1962** the Korean Patent Office will take proceedings to cancel all foreign trade marks which have been registered in Korea for use by Korean national or firms, unless the approval of the marks by the Economic Planning Board has been obtained. The foreign proprietors of such marks are, therefore, advised to register them immediately with the Economic Planning Board in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Investment Encouragement Law and to inform the Patent Office of the action which has been taken.

AUSTRALIA

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Results

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 24 (page 443), to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority is respect of citrus fruits and syrups.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority recommendations no urgent action is being taken.

A further notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21 (page 635) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of forged steel flanges.

This inquiry also has now been held, and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations a temporary additional duty of 12½ per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on forged steel flanges classifiable under Tariff Item 152 (C) (2) of the slip-on or weld-neck types, in sizes up to and including 10 inches nominal pipe size, designed for use at pressures not exceeding 300 lb. per square inch but not including flanges made to B.S.10 specification.

This new duty does not apply to goods in transit on or before September 7, 1962.

Further details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962/63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, March 30, and April 6, 1962):

1. *Item Code* 89.39 – *Non-military arms, etc.*
It has been decided that licences under item code 89.39 may be used to import pistols and parts thereof ex Item Code 90.01 – Other commodities, etc.

2. *Item Code* 62.15—*Rubber tyres, etc.*
Item Code 62.16—*Rubber tyres, etc.*
Item Codes 62.15 and 62.16 are to be amended by the addition of the following sizes: 20 x 1¾, 26 x 1¾.

3. *Item Code* 63.11 – *Footwear lasts of wood.*
The administrative basic allocation in respect of item code 63.11, Footwear lasts of wood, is amended to 75 per cent. 1960 licences.

4. *Item Code* 71.35 – *Presses hydraulic, etc.*
Item Code 71.64 – *Machine tools for working wood, etc.*
The reference to drill presses, etc. up to 1 inch capacity in the fourth line of item code 71.34 and in the fifth line of item code 71.64 is amended to cover drill presses, etc. of up to ¾ inch capacity only.

5. *Division* 73 – *Jacks other than Timber jacks.*
Jacks other than timber jacks, item 719.310.6, are to be added to the list of exclusions from imports under licences for spare and service parts of motor vehicles and tractors.

6. *Item Code* 67.09 – *Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel viz : unscrewed of cast iron.*
The allocation in respect of cast iron pipe fittings, item code 67.09, is increased from 75 per cent. 1960 licences to 100 per cent. 1960 licences.

7. *Administrative basic allocations.*
The issue of the following as basic licences has been authorised:
Item code 65.05 – Other yarns of wool or containing wool other than hand knitting yarns; yarns other kinds – 25 per cent. 1960 licences.

8. *Item Code* 72.05 – *Electric motors and parts thereof* (*excluding metal laminations*).
The allocation in respect of electric motors, etc., item code 72.05, is amended from 50 per cent. 1960 licences to 75 per cent. 1960 licences.
In arriving at the increased allocation under this provision all 1962/63 basic and special licences already issued under the item code are to be deducted.

9. *Ex Item code* 71.55 – *Printing machinery.*
An administrative basic allocation of 50 per cent. 1960 imports of the same goods has been provided for the following printing machinery now classed under item code 71.55:

	C.I.F.
Letter press machines to a unit value not exceeding	£3,500
Typecasting machines to a unit value not exceeding	£3,750
Stripcasting machines to a unit value not exceeding	£1,200
Folding machines to a unit value not exceeding	£1,500

Any licences issued under this authority are to be noted as available only for machines to the above value and are to include the value of licences already issued for these goods.

10. *Item Code* 58.10 – *Self adhesive Tape.*
Licences issued under item code 58.10, self adhesive tape, may be made available for imports of these goods which are classified under item code 62.06.

(*Continued on page* 829)

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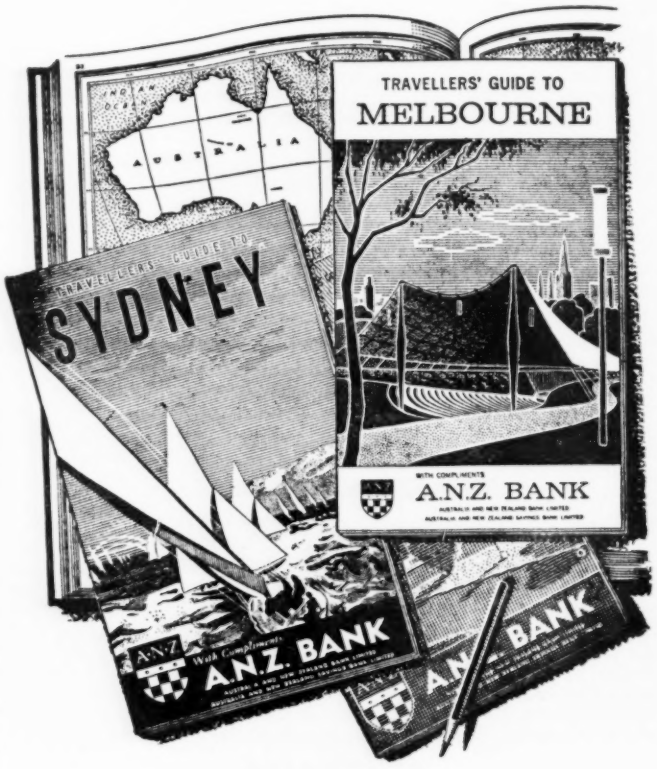

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New Zealand (*Continued*)

11. *Item Code* 86.12 – *Spectacle frames.*
The issue of additional licences equivalent to 50 per cent. of imports under 1961 main schedule licences of same goods for spectacle frames, item code 86.12, has been authorised.

12. *Item Code* 71.74 – *Transmission shafts, etc.*
Add Tariff item ex 719.930.9 to list of items covered by item code 71.74.

13. *Wheel balance weights – ex item code* 69.77.
(a) Wheel balance weights, tariff item ex 732.891.9, are to be added to the list of exclusions from imports under licences for spare and service parts of motor vehicles.
(b) Tariff item ex 732.891.9 is to be added to the items covered by item code 69.77.

14. *Industry Group G18 – Spare & Service parts of motor vehicles.*
(a) Moulded radiator hose may be imported under licences issued for G18 spare and service parts of motor vehicles.
(b) The exclusion of springs from importation under G18 licences is intended to cover undercarriage springs leaf type only.

15. *Item Code* 65.34 – *Embroidery in the piece, etc.*
Licences issued under item code 65.34 may be used to import all laces irrespective of their tariff classification.

16. *Scalloped edge flock printed Dacron Marquisette – Tariff item* 656.920.9.
Licences issued under item code 65.16, textile piece goods, woven of cotton, etc. may be made available for the importation of scalloped edge flock printed dacron marquisette, tariff item 656.920.9.

17. *Ex Item code* 68.12 – *Aluminium tube.*
The issue of the following basic licence has been authorised:
Item Code 68.12 – Aluminium tube 50 per cent. 1960 imports same goods.
Licences issued under this authority are inclusive of, *not* in addition to, any 1962/63 licence already granted.

18. *Amendment to Schedule.*
The reference to Tariff Group 861 in the item immediately following item code 89.20 is amended to Tariff Group 841. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of April 6, 1962, page 774).

19. *Item Code* 66.18 – *Friction material, etc.*
Licences issued under item code 66.18, friction material, etc., are not available for the importation of brake lining drilled.

20. *Industry Group 11 – Materials and components for the manufacture of soaps, etc.*
Aluminium foil ex. item codes 68.12 and 68.15 is excluded from licences issued under G.11.

21. *Item Code* 65.68 – *Combination trim.*
Licences may be issued under item code 65.68 for Combination trim by way of transfer from licences held under item code 65.34.

22. *Item Code* 63.14 – *Shovel & similar handles, etc.*
Cancel existing Brief Description and substitute the following:
Shovel and similar handles, double bent or Ames pattern; spade handles, double bent type; other tool handles of wood (excluding file, knife, lawnmower, broom, mop, hoe, rake and similar).

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 9317 of September 7, 1962 makes the following amendments to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Tariff No. 2110 Silica refractory bricks, only. This item is transferred from List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge) to List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 2816 Refractory bricks, only those having the following qualities: electrically smelted, chrome, magnesite, magnesite-chrome, chrome-magnesite, Silica, silicon carbide, zirconium and carbon.

The above item in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge) is modified to read: "Refractory bricks, only those having the following qualities: electrically smelted, chrome, magnesite, magnesite-chrome, chrome-magnesite, silicon carbide, zirconium and carbon."

Tariff No. 2816 Silica refractory bricks, only. This item is included in List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge).

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Rate

THE FISCAL dollar rate used for the calculation of Brazilian *ad valorem* customs duties will be 404·11 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar for the month of October. The previous rate was 353·75 Cruzeiros to the dollar.

CHILE

Amendments to Import List

The following amendments have been made to Chile's list of permitted and prohibited imports published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6: et seq.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of tax surcharge	Category and prior deposit
X	54	Leaded steel strip for making cables	20	B
		Alter the item 'Expanded metal of more than 1·5 mm. thickness' to read:		
		Expanded metal of more than 2 mm. thickness	20	B
XI	62	Alter the item 'Steam boilers of more than 100 sq. metres heating surface . . .' to read:		
		Steam boilers of more than 150 sq. metres heating surface of over 180 lb. working pressure	50	C
	63	Electric pile and battery chargers	50	C
		Switches for making electric utensils, such as floor polishers, juice extractors, refrigerators and electric cookers	50	C
		Blocks of carbon, graphite or coppered graphite	20	B
		Compensated ballast units of 100 watts or more and starter switches for fluorescent tubes	50	B
		Alter the item 'Insulating bulk material of a minimum of 20 kV./mm. rigidity and minimum ignition points of 200 C.' to read:		
		Insulating bulk material of a minimum of 20 kV./mm. dielectric strength and minimum flash point of 200 C.	20	B
		Insulating materials (electric) in sheets or rolls of vulcanized fibre, cotton, pressspahn, fishpaper, pertinax grades XXX and XXXP, cambric, universal and imperial	20	B
XIII	69	Alter the item 'Wooden handles . . .' to read:		
		Hardwood handles painted with heat-resisting enamel for making electric irons	200	C
	72	Vulcanized rubber sheets, without cloth inserts, for offset printing	20	C
		Cardboard, impregnated with bakelite (r t m) or other substances for making negatives for clichés	20	C
	75	Transparent adhesive tapes, Scotch tape(rtm) and similar types	75	C
		Insert new item:		
	76	Cancelled cheques and bonds, policies extended individually, cancelled bank notes, cancelled account books, similar items	Free	—

For previous information see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6 (page 50).

Changes in Import Surcharges

H.M. EMBASSY in Santiago reports by telegram that the rate of tax surcharge payable on some 1,300 items of the Chilean Import List has been increased. With the exception of a few essential foodstuffs all items will now carry a surcharge of at least 30 per cent. In general, those items formerly free of tax now pay 30 per cent.; items previously liable at up to 5 per cent. are now subject to 30 per cent.; the 10, 20 and 30 per cent. taxes have been increased to 100 per cent. and the 75 and 100 per cent. rates to 200 per cent. Details of the goods affected and the increased rates applicable will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they are available.

It is understood that the new tax rates will not be payable in respect of goods shipped before October 4, or for which advance import deposits had been lodged before that date.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

A DECREE published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, September 17, 1962, made goods under the following heading subject to prior import licence:

Tariff No.	Description
501.22.05	Caffeine and its salts.

Lloyd's Calendar

The new and additional material contained in the 1963 edition of 'Lloyd's Calendar' includes a description of the *Savannah*, the world's first commercial vessel to use nuclear propulsion, and a review of the recent developments of the Hovercraft. Copies: Lloyd's, London, E.C.3. Price 12s. 6d. (by post 14s.).

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Of 'a class or kind made in Canada.'

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Crank and/or beam balance oil well pumping units, having gear box peak torque ratings of from 114,000 to 160,000 inch pound inclusive

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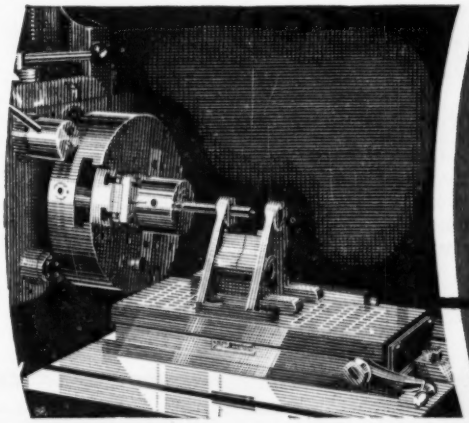

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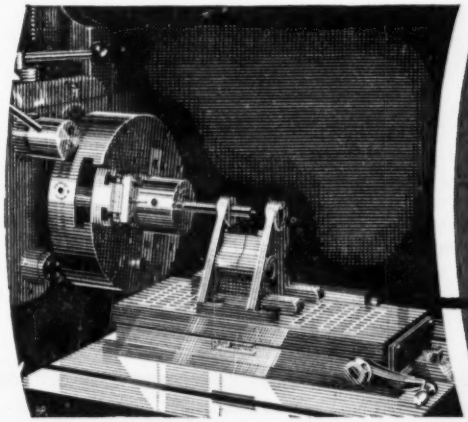

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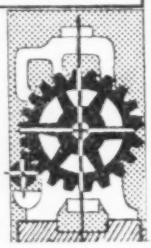

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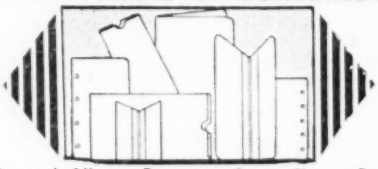

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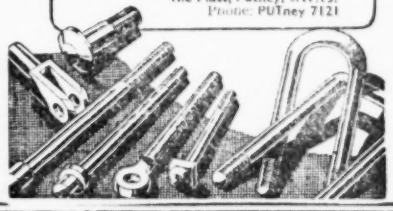

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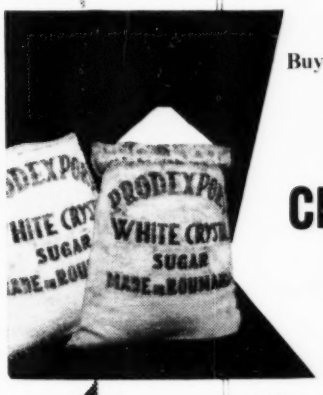

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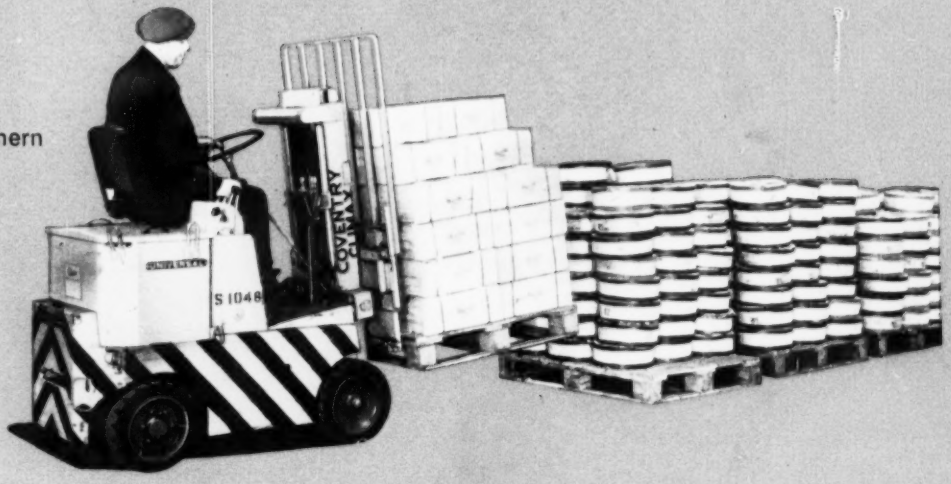

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